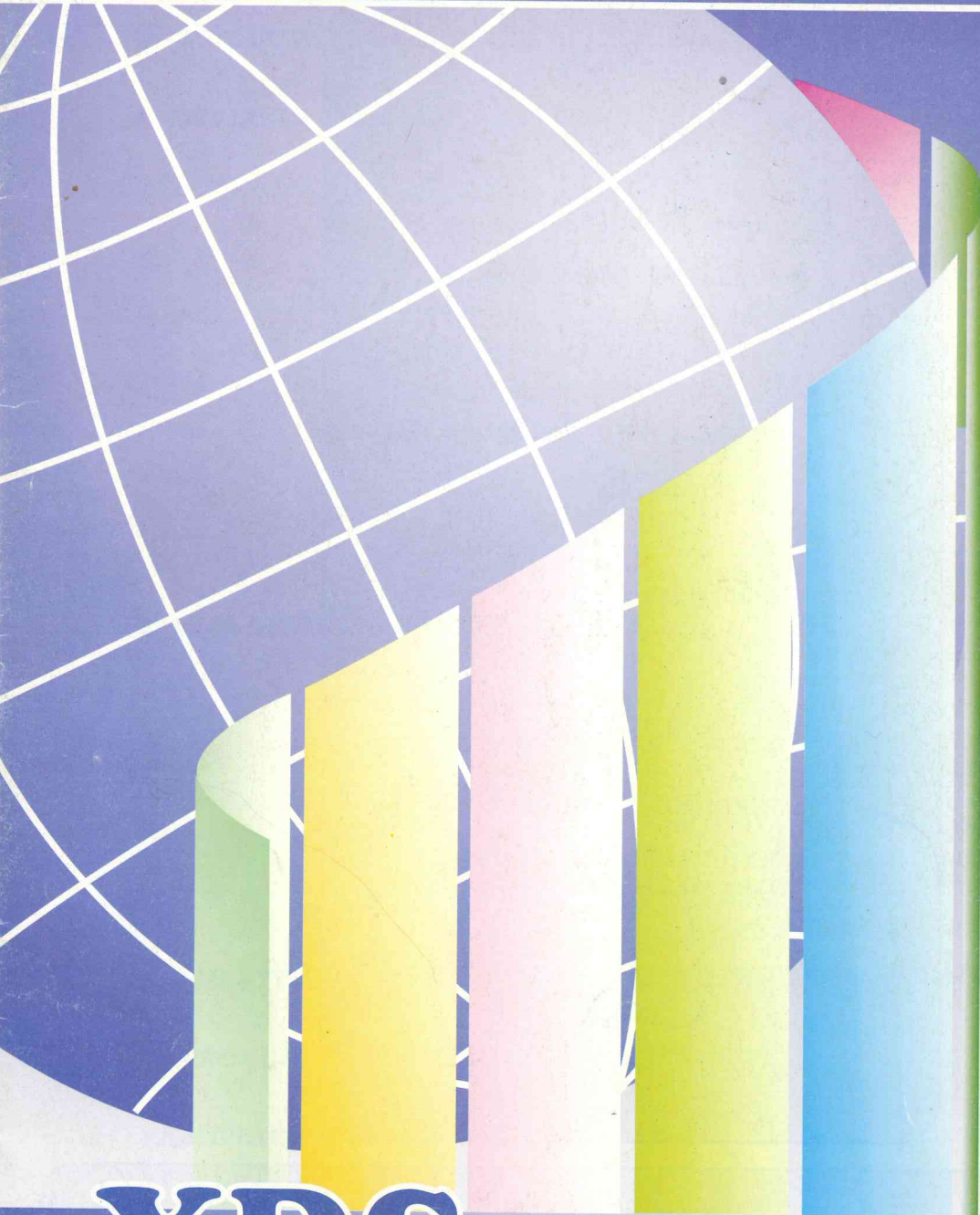


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9

YABANCI DİL SINAVI

It was I who opened the door.
It was me who Ali opened the door.

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RELATIVE CLAUSES

INTRODUCTION

Relative clause, bir ismi tanımlayan cümledir. Ancak tek başına kullanılamaz. Bir temel cümleye bağlı olarak tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir. Bir ismi tanımladığı için relative clause "**adjective clause**" biçiminde de isimlendirilebilir.

Sıfat tanımladığı isimden önce gelir. Relative clause ise tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir.

The student **who is the best in the classroom** is Ayşe. (relative clause)

The best student in the classroom is Ayşe. (adjective)

The money **which was stolen from the bank** hasn't been found yet. (relative clause)

The stolen money hasn't been found yet. (adjective)

Relative clause'lar, tanımlayan (*defining*) ve tanımlamayan (*non-defining*) biçiminde ikiye ayrılır. Defining relative clause, bir ismi tanımlayarak diğerlerinden ayırt etmemizi sağlar. "*The man*" dediğimiz zaman karşımızdaki kişi hangi adamdan söz ettiğimizi anlayamaz. Ancak, "*the man who is standing at the corner*" (köşede duran adam) ifadesinde "the man" artık belli bir kişi durumuna geçmiştir.

Non-defining relative clause, zaten tanımlanmış bir isimden sonra gelir. "*My father*" dediğimiz zaman, karşımızdaki kişi kimden söz edeceğimizi zaten anlamış durumdadır. Eğer biz bu ismi bir daha tanımlıyorsak bu non-defining relative clause'dur. Yani o isim hakkında fazladan bilgi veren bir cümleciktir: "*my father, who lives in Germany...*" (Almanya'da oturan babam,...)

The man **who will come to see you tomorrow** wants to do business with you. (Defining)

Yarın seni görmeye gelecek olan adam seninle iş yapmak istiyor.

Mr. Jones, **who will come to see you tomorrow**, wants to do business with you. (Non-defining)

Yarın seni görmeye gelecek olan Mr. Jones seninle iş yapmak istiyor.

1- DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

1-1 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AS SUBJECT OF THE CLAUSE

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede özne durumundaysa, onun yerine kullanabileceğimiz sözcükler **who**, **that** ve **which** dir. **Who**, sadece insanlar için, **which** bütün cansız varlıklar ve hayvanlar için, **that** ise hepsi için kullanılabilir. "*Crowd, audience, class*" gibi grup isimleri, insanlardan oluşmalarına rağmen, eğer kurumu kastediyorsak, tekil bir fiille **that** ya da **which** kullanmayı gerektirir. Ancak bu kurumu oluşturan bireyleri kastediyorsak, çoğul bir fiille **who** kullanılır ki bu kullanım defining relative clause için pek yaygın değildir.

A staff is inevitably inefficient. **It** is not well-trained.

A staff **which/that** is not well-trained is inevitably inefficient.

The staff are calling for a strike. **They** are dissatisfied with their conditions.

The staff, **who** are dissatisfied with their conditions, are calling for a strike.

I congratulated the student. **She** got the highest mark.

I congratulated the student **who** got the highest mark.

that got the highest mark.

Can you repair the chair? **It** is in the study room.

Can you repair the chair **which** is in the study room?

that is in the study room?

Relative clause tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir. Bu nedenle, tanımlayacağımız isim temel cümlelerin öznesi ise, relative clause özne ile yüklem arasında yer alır.

The student is happy. She got the highest mark on the test.
The student **who got the highest mark on the test** is happy.
that got the highest mark on the test

The chair is broken. It is in the study room.
The chair **which is in the study room** is broken.
that is in the study room

Bazen tanımladığımız isme ait başka sözcükler olabilir. Bu durumda relative clause, bu sözcüklerden sonra gelir.

There is someone at the door. He wants to see you.
There is **someone** at the door **who** wants to see you.
(Kapıda sizinle görüşmek isteyen biri var.)

Who, that ve **which**'den sonra gelen fiilin tekil ya da çoğul olması tanımladığı isme bağlıdır. Eğer isim tekil ya da sayılamaz ise tekil bir fiil; çoğul bir isim ise çoğul bir fiil kullanılır.

The person who **lives** next to us is an engineer.

The people who **live** next to us are very friendly.

The plate which **is** on the counter is dirty.

The plates which **are** on the counter are dirty.

The milk which **is** in the bottle is for the baby.

Relative clause ile temel cümlelerin tense'i farklı zamanlara ait olabilir.

The man who **was run over** by a truck yesterday **is** in the intensive care unit now.

I don't think the chair which **was broken** yesterday **can be repaired**.

Ancak, bazı durumlarda, tense uyumu gerekebilir. Örneğin "I congratulated the student" ifadesini "who gets the highest mark" biçiminde tamamlayamayız. Çünkü "kutladım" diyebilmemiz için tanımladığımız ismin bir şey yapmış olması gerekir. Yani o da past time'a aittir.

I **congratulated** the student who **got** the highest mark.

I **helped** the woman who **had** difficulty carrying the heavy shopping bags.

They **will** give a prize to the person who **wins** the competition.

They **gave** a prize to the person who **won** the competition.

EXERCISE 1: Combine the two sentences using the second sentence as a relative clause.

Example : I bought the magazine. It came with a free bottle of shampoo.

I bought the magazine which/that came with a free bottle of shampoo.

- 1- I want to speak to the person. He allowed this mix-up to happen.
.....
- 2- The lady has started her own business. She won the home-made jam competition last year.
.....
- 3- The church is visible from miles around. It stands on the top of the hill.
.....
- 4- I admire people. They work to help other less fortunate people.
.....
- 5- Five hundred people were left homeless by the tornado. It struck Texas last night.
.....
- 6- I'm sure I've met the lady somewhere before. She is getting out of that car over there.
.....
- 7- The house is in a beautiful location. It is available for rent over the summer.
.....
- 8- The restaurant specialises in vegetarian meals. It is owned by some friends of ours.
.....
- 9- The teacher is expecting a baby. She teaches us mathematics.
.....
- 10- Why did you choose to stay at the hotel? It is the most expensive one in town.
.....
- 11- I don't know if he is the same guitarist. He played at Jenny's party.
.....
- 12- The new players have improved the performance of the team. They were hired just before the start of the season.
.....

1-2 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AS THE OBJECT OF A VERB

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede nesne durumunda ise insanlar için **who, whom, that**; cansız varlıklar, hayvanlar ve grup isimleri için **which, that** kullanılır.

The applicant is suitable for the job.
We interviewed **her** yesterday.

The applicant **who we interviewed yesterday** is suitable for the job.
whom we interviewed yesterday is suitable for the job.
that we interviewed yesterday is suitable for the job.

The book is very interesting.
I bought **it** last week.

The book **which I bought last week** is very interesting.
that I bought last week is very interesting.

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede nesne durumunda ise **who, whom, that** ve **which** relative sözcüklerini kullanmayabiliriz.

The applicant **we interviewed yesterday** is suitable for the job.
The book **I bought last week** is very interesting.

The man was a sales representative.
We met **him** yesterday.

The man **who we met yesterday** was a sales representative.
whom we met yesterday was a sales representative.
that we met yesterday was a sales representative.
ø we met yesterday was a sales representative.

The flat should have at least three rooms.
I'll rent **it**.

The flat **that I'll rent** should have at least three rooms.
which I'll rent should have at least three rooms.
ø I'll rent should have at least three rooms.

EXERCISE 2: Combine the two sentences using the second sentence as a relative clause.

1- I wrote to the French couple. I met them on holiday.

.....

2- Did you see the flowers? My mother received them yesterday.

.....

3- Can I help you with the report? The boss wants it finished by tomorrow.

.....

4- Where did you put the scissors? You were using them earlier.

.....

5- We need to see the administrator. We saw him on our first visit.

.....

6- The children were particularly interested in the museum. The school took them to Ankara.

7- The refrigerator is too big to fit in the caravan. We were hoping to take it with us.

8- The man was a cheat and a liar after all. She had never trusted him.

1-3 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AS THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede bir preposition'ın nesnesi durumunda kullanılmışsa, bu preposition relative clause'da da kullanılır.

The man wasn't satisfied with the deal.
I bought this car **from him**.

The man **who** I bought this car **from** wasn't satisfied with the deal.
whom I bought this car **from** wasn't satisfied with the deal.
that I bought this car **from** wasn't satisfied with the deal.
Ø I bought this car **from** wasn't satisfied with the deal.

The case is very important.
I have told you **about it**.
The case **which** I told you **about** is very important.
that I told you **about** is very important.
Ø I told you **about** is very important.

Tanımladığımız isme ait preposition'ı, relative sözcüğünden önce kullanırsak, insanlar için sadece "**whom**", nesneler için ise sadece "**which**" kullanılır.

The man **from whom** I bought this car wasn't satisfied with the deal.
The case **about which** I told you is very important.

The girl is very messy. I'm sharing the flat **with her**.
The girl **who** I'm sharing the flat **with** is very messy.
whom I'm sharing the flat **with** is very messy.
that I'm sharing the flat **with** is very messy.
Ø I'm sharing the flat **with** is very messy.

The girl **with whom** I'm sharing the flat is very messy.

The chair doesn't look safe. You are sitting **on it**.
The chair **which** you are sitting **on** doesn't look safe.
that you are sitting **on** doesn't look safe.
Ø you are sitting **on** doesn't look safe.

The chair **on which** you are sitting doesn't look safe.

EXERCISE 3 : Combine the two sentences using the second sentence as a relative clause. Give all the possible patterns.

1- The book was inspired by the tales of the Pacific islanders. The film is based on the book.

- 2- The candidate was elected. I voted for her.
.....
- 3- They have some courses on canoeing at the leisure centre. She is interested in it.
.....
- 4- His glasses were on his head all the time. He was seaching for them this morning.
.....
- 5- I've heard that the university has the best history department in the country. She applied to it.
.....
- 6- The property market is very unstable at the moment. She trades in it.
.....
- 7- The young girl was really nice. I baby-sat for her last night.
.....
- 8- The illness is very serious. Our boss is suffering from it.
.....
- 9- The Inca chief lived hundreds of years ago in South America. James wrote his essay about him.
.....
- 10- The woman is a friend of ours. Our son has got in touch with her there.
.....

1-4 USING "WHOSE" AND "OF WHICH"

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede iyelik bildiriyorsa, hem insanlar hem de nesneler için "**whose**" kullanılır.

Do you know **the man**? **His car** was stolen.
Do you know the man **whose car** was stolen?

The man is our next-door neighbour. I want to buy **his car**.
The man **whose car** I want to buy is our next-door neighbour.

Can you repair **the chair**? **Its legs** are broken.
Can you repair the chair **whose legs** are broken?

The book was my friend's. I accidentally tore **its cover**.
The book **whose cover** I accidentally tore was my friend's.

Nesneler için "**whose**" yerine "**of which**" de kullanabiliriz. Ancak "of which" in defining relative clause'larda kullanımı çok enderdir. Daha çok non-defining relative clause'larda kullanılır.

This is **the machine**. I described **its properties**.
This is the machine **whose properties** I described.
This is the machine **the properties of which** I described.

The houses are being repaired now. **Their roofs** were damaged during the last storm.

The houses **whose roofs** were damaged during the last storm are being repaired now.

I can't open **the door. Its handle** is broken.
I can't open the door **whose handle** is broken.

Eğer tanımladığımız iyelik bildiren ismin kendine ait bir preposition'ı varsa, bu preposition'ı relative clause'un sonunda veya "whose"un önünde kullanabiliriz.

This is **the man**. Jake is going out **with his daughter**.
This is the man **whose daughter** Jake is going out **with**.
with whose daughter Jake is going out.

Do you remember **the man**? I told you **about his love affairs**.
Do you remember the man **whose love affairs** I told you **about**?
about whose love affairs I told you?

"Of which"li yapıda preposition, "of"un önündeki isimden önce yer alır.

The mountain is a part of the mountain range Bozdağ. You see snow **on its top**.
The mountain **on the top of which/on whose top** you see snow is a part of the mountain range Bozdağ.

EXERCISE 4 : Combine the sentences using "whose".

- 1- He is the man. His dog bit my son last week.

.....

- 2- Do you know if this is the hotel? Its swimming-pool is open to non-residents.

.....

- 3- The humanitarian has won the Nobel Peace Prize. You believe in his theories.

.....

- 4- Snakes are feared by the ranchers of the southern states of the USA. Their bites can be lethal.

.....

- 5- His sister has one glass eye. Her real eye was damaged in an accident.

.....

6- A company will build a good reputation. Its staff are motivated and content.

7- The house is for sale. Its garden backs onto the park.

8- The minister hasn't been re-elected. You object to her policies.

9- Don't take the bicycle. Its brakes are faulty.

10- What's the name of the mythological figure? His touch turned things to gold.

1-5 USING "WHERE"

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede yer bildiriyorsa (dolaylı tümleç ise) relative sözcüğü olarak **"where"** kullanabiliriz.

I liked **the seaside resort**. We spent our holiday there (**in that town**) last summer.

I liked the seaside resort **where** we spent our holiday last summer.

Don't clean **the room** today. My son is studying **in that room**.

Don't clean the room today **where** my son is studying.

Yer bildiren bir ismi tanımlarken **which** ve **that** kullanabiliriz ya da hiçbir relative sözcüğü kullanmadan, relative clause getirebiliriz. Ancak, **which** ve **that** kullandığımızda ya da boş bıraktığımızda, o isme ait preposition'ı mutlaka kullanmak zorundayız.

I liked the seaside resort **which** we spent our holiday **in** last summer.

that we spent our holiday **in** last summer.

Ø we spent our holiday **in** last summer.

in which we spent our holiday last summer.

Don't clean the room today **which** my son is studying **in**.

that my son is studying **in**.

Ø my son is studying **in**.

in which my son is studying.

This is **the restaurant**. I usually eat lunch there (**at this restaurant**.)

This is the restaurant **which** I usually eat lunch **at**.

that I usually eat lunch **at**.

Ø I usually eat lunch **at**.

at which I usually eat lunch.

This is the restaurant **where** I usually eat lunch.

Bir yer ismi, tanımlayan cümlede özne ya da nesne durumundaysa, onu tanımlarken "**where**" kullanamayız. **Where** kullanabilmemiz için o ismin, "*at the cinema, to the theatre, in the country, etc.*" gibi yer belirtmesi gerekir.

I like **the house**. It has a large garden. (It – subject)
I like the house **which** has a large garden.
that has a large garden.

I liked **the house**. We saw **it** yesterday. (it – object)
I liked the house **which** we saw yesterday.
that we saw yesterday.
Ø we saw yesterday.

I like **the house**. I was born **there**. (in that house – adverb of place)
I like the house **where** I was born.
which I was born **in**.
that I was born **in**.
Ø I was born **in**.
in which I was born.

EXERCISE 5 : Combine the two sentences giving all the possible patterns.

- 1- This is the field. The Battle of Hastings was fought on this field in 1066.
.....
- 2- This is the very spot. Michael skidded his car on this spot last winter.
.....
- 3- Yesterday, we visited the museum. Artifacts from early civilisations are displayed in that museum.
.....
- 4- That is the island. My friend and her husband live on that island.
.....
- 5- This is the hall. The conference will be held in this hall.
.....

1-6 USING "WHEN"

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede "*on that day, in that year, at that hour, etc.*" biçiminde bir zaman belirtiyorsa, **when**, **which**, **that** kullanabilir ya da bir relative sözcüğü kullanmadan relative clause getirebiliriz. Bunlardan sadece **which**, **preposition** kullanmayı gerektirir. Preposition *which*'in önünde kullanılır: **on which**, **at which**, etc.

1923 is **the year**. The Republic of Turkey was founded **then**. (in that year)

1923 is the year **when** the Republic of Turkey was founded.
that the Republic of Turkey was founded.
 Ø the Republic of Turkey was founded.
in which the Republic of Turkey was founded.
 (1923, Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin kurulduğu yıldır.)

Saturday is **the day**. We usually go shopping **then**. (on that day)

Saturday is the day **when** we usually go shopping.
that we usually go shopping.
 Ø we usually go shopping.
on which we usually go shopping.

EXERCISE 6 : Combine the two sentences giving all the possible patterns.

- 1- One o'clock is the time. We usually break for lunch then. (at that time)

- 2- I forgot the date. They are holding the school picnic. (on that date)

- 3- 28th July 1914 is the date. Austria declared war on Serbia. (on that date)

- 4- 1776 was the year. The United States of America declared independence. (in that year)

- 5- Wednesday is the day. Her parents will return home. (on that day)

1-7 USING "WHY"

"Reason" sözcüğünden sonra neden ifade eden bir cümlecik getiriyorsak, **why**, **that**, ya da **for which** kullanabiliriz. Ya da hiçbirini kullanmadan direk relative clause getirebiliriz.

The reason **why** we are holding this meeting is to seek solutions to our recent problems.

that we are holding this meeting
 Ø we are holding this meeting
for which we are holding this meeting

Reason, explanation gibi isimleri, "..... ileri sürdüğü neden, yaptığı açıklama" gibi ifadeler için kullanıyorsak, "why" kullanamayız. Bu anlamda onları diğer cansız varlıklar gibi düşünüp **which**, **that** kullanabilir ya da her ikisini de kaldırabiliriz.

The reason **that** he gave us for the delay frustrated us all.
which he gave us for the delay
 Ø he gave us for the delay

The explanations **that** the teacher made on the subject confused us.
which the teacher made on the subject
 Ø the teacher made on the subject

EXERCISE 7 : Choose the correct answer.

- 1- While travelling abroad, taking out travel insurance covers medical expenses and loss or damage to property is recommended.
A) whose B) that C) of which D) to whom E) —
- 2- While I am in Turkey, I want to visit Ephesus, the ancient city Mary, the mother of Jesus, is reported to have spent her later years.
A) where B) — C) when D) why E) that
- 3- According to some strange religious cults, the year 2000 will be the time the world ends.
A) of whose B) when C) which D) whom E) why
- 4- The reason they stayed in a hotel near the airport was that their flight was going to leave at six thirty in the morning.
A) whose B) when C) of which D) why E) who
- 5- The problem you are referring to has been solved.
A) which B) whom C) whose D) when E) where
- 6- The administrator with you should discuss your desire to swap courses is on holiday until the 25th of the month.
A) — B) that C) whom D) which E) whose
- 7- The course for you wish to enroll is very useful if you want to specialise in European history.
A) that B) — C) where D) whose E) which
- 8- The jazz band played at Stan and Doris's wedding charges two hundred dollars a night.
A) why B) where C) — D) which E) whom
- 9- The receptionist was on duty last night said that we could leave our baggage here for the day.
A) whom B) whose C) when D) where E) that
- 10- I get home at about seven on Mondays and Fridays, the days I don't have a Turkish lesson after work.
A) whose B) whom C) on which D) why E) where

- 11- I must tell you that the woman you were arguing just now is the wife of our boss.
A) with whom B) about which C) for that D) of whose E) —
- 12- The women had entered the handicraft competition waited patiently for the results to be announced.
A) which B) that C) where D) when E) with whom
- 13- The arguments the Opposition put forward against the plan were very convincing.
A) whom B) — C) whose D) when E) where
- 14- Florence Nightingale was a nurse life was devoted to improving the profession of nursing.
A) — B) that C) whom D) where E) whose
- 15- Mother Teresa was a remarkable woman dedicated her life to helping the poor and needy.
A) whose B) whom C) who D) — E) when
- 16- The time of day I look forward to most is the evening because then I can relax after a hard day at work.
A) when B) why C) whose D) which E) where
- 17- This is the time of day everybody is trying to get home, and therefore, the buses and trains are very crowded.
A) why B) which C) whose D) when E) where
- 18- Children parents provide a caring environment at home are likely to be more self-confident.
A) who B) whose C) whom D) with whom E) —
- 19- Do you know a good school they teach Turkish to foreigners?
A) that B) when C) where D) why E) which
- 20- Managers don't set a good example to their staff can't expect to be respected.
A) who B) whom C) whose D) when E) —

1-8 USING RELATIVE CLAUSES TO MODIFY PRONOUNS

Bir relative clause *everybody, someone, anybody, etc.* gibi belgisiz zamirleri tanımlayabilir. Eğer tanımladığımız zamir, tanımlayan cümlede özne durumundaysa **who** ya da **that** kullanılır. Nesne durumundaysa, **who, whom** ya da **that** kullanabiliriz ama genellikle relative sözcüğü kullanılmaz.

Everybody **who** came to the party was elegantly dressed.
that came to the party

Everybody **whom** I met said that he was dishonest.
who I met
that I met
ø I met

There is someone **whom** I want you to meet.
who I want you to meet.
that I want you to meet.
ø I want you to meet.

Anything, something, nothing gibi sözcükleri tanımlarken **which** çok ender kullanılır. Onun yerine **that** tercih edilir. Eğer tanımlanan sözcük nesne durumundaysa relative sözcüğü kullanmamak daha yaygındır.

Everything **that was said at the debate** was true.

Everything **that he said at the debate** was true.
ø he said at the debate was true.

Anything **that has been found** can be helpful to prove his innocence.

Anything **that you have found** can be helpful to prove his innocence.
ø you have found can be helpful to prove his innocence.

Bir relative clause *I, we, they, etc.* gibi zamirleri tanımlayabilir.

It was **I who objected to the proposal.**
that objected to the proposal. (daha çok "who" kullanılır.)
Öneriye karşı çıkan bendim.

It's **they who want to cancel the meeting.**
that want to cancel the meeting.
Toplantıyı iptal etmek isteyen onlar.

Those sözcüğünü tanımlarken insanlar için daha çok **who**, nesneler için ise **which** kullanılır ancak her ikisi için **that** de kullanabiliriz.

Only the people **who/that** are members can enter the club.
Only **those who/that** are members can enter the club.

Bu iki cümlemin Türkçe'ye çevirisine dikkat ediniz. Birinci cümleyi "*Kulübe, sadece üye olan kişiler girebilir.*" ; ikinci cümleyi ise "*Kulübe sadece üye olanlar girebilir.*" biçiminde çevirebiliriz.

The students **who/that** want to come on the picnic should inform me well in advance.

Those **who/that** want to come on the picnic should inform me well in advance.
(Pikniğe gelmek isteyen öğrenciler....., Pikniğe gelmek isteyenler.....)

- Shall I bring all the books?

- No, I need only **those which/that** are on the top shelf.

2- NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Zaten tanımlanmış, bilinen bir ismi niteleyen cümleye **non-defining** relative clause denir. Bu isimleri şu şekilde gruplandırabiliriz.

a) Proper nouns (özel isimler):

The person who lives above us is an engineer. (defining)

Mr. Smith, who lives above us, is an engineer. (non-defining)

A country which is by the sea is usually a tourist attraction. (defining)

Turkey, which is surrounded by the sea on three sides, is of strategic importance. (non-defining)

b) Nouns with preceding modifiers (Başka niteleme sözcükleriyle tanımlanmış isimler):

A mother who is very permissive with her children doesn't necessarily mean a good mother. (defining)

My mother, who lives in Germany now, was moderately permissive with us. (non-defining)

Any bus which comes here already full doesn't stop at this bus-stop. (defining)

This bus, which usually comes here already full, goes direct to Kadıköy. (non-defining)

The book which is on the table belongs to me. (defining)

That green book, which is on the table, belongs to me. (non-defining)

A Bir isim kendinden sonra gelen bazı sözcüklerle de tanımlanmış olabilir.

The man who was working at the shop was friendly. (defining)

The man **at the shop,** who gave my son a sweet, was friendly. (non-defining)

The table which is in the kitchen needs repairing. (defining)

The table **in the kitchen,** which we usually have our breakfast on, needs repairing. (non-defining)

c) *Coal, rice, milk, flower, etc.* gibi isimler genel anlamda kullanıldığı zaman, zaten herkesçe bilinen isimler olduğu için, non-defining relative clause alır.

Flowers, which almost everybody likes, need special care to grow. (general-non-defining)

The flowers which are sold at that florist's are usually fresh. (specific-defining)

Milk, which is essential for everybody of all ages, should be boiled well. (general-non-defining)

The milk which we get from that dairy is really delicious. (specific-defining)

Non-defining relative clause ile **that** hiç bir durumda **kullanılmaz**. Diğer relative sözcükleri **who, whom, which, whose, where** ve **when** kullanılır. Non-defining relative clause, eğer araya giriyorsa iki virgülle, cümlemin sonunda yer alıyorsa bir virgülle temel cümleden ayrılır.

Mr. Smith, **who works at the same company as me,** is very fond of children.
I can rely on Mr. Smith, **who works at the same company as me.**

2-1 SUBJECT POSITION

Özne durumunda, insanlar için sadece **who**, nesneler için sadece **which** kullanabiliriz.

My father lives in Germany. **He** is over sixty now.
My father, who is over sixty now, lives in Germany.

Our television set has become erratic. **It** was bought eight years ago.
Our television set, which was bought eight years ago, has become erratic.

2-2 OBJECT POSITION

Nesne durumunda, insanlar için **who** ya da **whom**, cansız varlıklar ve hayvanlar için **which** kullanabiliriz. **Who**, **whom** ve **which** sözcüklerini atamayız. Mutlaka kullanmamız gerekir.

My father lives in Germany. You met **him** yesterday.
 My father, **whom you met yesterday**, lives in Germany.
 , **who you met yesterday**,

Our television set has become erratic. We bought **it** eight years ago.
 Our television set, **which we bought eight years ago**, has become erratic.

Eğer isim, bir preposition'ın nesnesi durumunda ise, preposition'ı relative clause'un sonunda kullanırsak **who** ya da **whom**, başında kullanırsak sadece **whom** kullanabiliriz. Nesneler için ise yine **which** kullanılır.

Mr Smith is an honest person. I've been working **with him** for five years.
 Mr Smith, **whom** I've been working **with** for five years, is an honest person.
 , **who** I've been working **with** for five years, is an honest person.
 , **with whom** I've been working for five years, is an honest person.

My car is beginning to cause trouble. I had saved up **for it** for two years.
 My car, **which** I had saved up **for** for two years, is beginning to cause trouble.
 , **for which** I had saved up for two years,

2-3 POSSESSIVE

Bütün isimler için **whose** kullanabiliriz. Cansız varlıklar için "**of which**" de kullanabiliriz ama bu kullanım pek yaygın değildir.

My classmate Susan doesn't want to be a doctor. **Her parents** are both doctors.
 My classmate Susan, **whose parents** are both doctors, doesn't want to be a doctor.
Their house cost them too much money. They painted **its exterior** pink.
 Their house, **whose exterior** they painted pink, cost them too much money.
 , **the exterior of which** they painted pink,

Possessive durumdaki isme ait bir preposition varsa, bu preposition'ı whose'un önünde ya da relative clause'un sonunda kullanabiliriz.

Mr Clark is leaving hospital tomorrow. The doctor had some doubts **about his recovery**.
Mr Clark, whose recovery the doctor had some doubts **about**, is leaving hospital tomorrow.
 , **about whose recovery** the doctor had some doubts,

Uludağ is a famous ski resort. You can always see snow **on its top**.

Uludağ, **whose top** you can always see snow **on**, is a famous ski resort.

, **on whose top** you can always see snow,

, **on the top of which** you can always see snow,

2-4 "WHERE" IN NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Yer bildiren sözcükler için, non-defining relative clause'larda da **where** kullanabiliriz.

Istanbul has many problems to solve. More than ten million people live **there**.
(in Istanbul)

Istanbul, where more than ten million people live, has many problems to solve.

, **which more than ten million people live in**,

, **in which more than ten million people live**,

Eğer bir yer ismi, tanımlayan cümlede özne ya da nesne durumundaysa **where** kullanamayız. Sadece **which** kullanabiliriz.

Salihli is located in the west of Turkey. **It** is my hometown. (It — Subject)

Salihli, **which is my hometown**, is located in the west of Turkey.

Salihli is located in the west of Turkey. I like **it** very much. (it — object)

Salihli, **which I like very much**, is located in the west of Turkey.

Salihli is located in the west of Turkey. I was born **there**. (in Salihli — adverb of place)

Salihli, **where I was born**, is located in the west of Turkey.

, **which I was born in**,

, **in which I was born**,

EXERCISE 8 : Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Grapevines, have been used for making wine for at least 4500 years, were introduced to America shortly after the arrival of Columbus.

A) that B) when C) which D) — E) where

- 2- Members are interested in volunteering to help us organise our annual club barbecue should stay behind after the meeting.

A) whom B) whose C) — D) that E) when

- 3- Their presentation, is the best one I have heard so far, was about the life and works of Shakespeare.

A) when B) which C) that D) whose E) whom

- 4- I very clearly remember the day we visited Niagara falls.
 A) whose B) which C) where D) — E) why
- 5- Belize, the Maya Mountains form a plateau in the south of the country, is a land of mountains, swampy lowlands and tropical jungle.
 A) whom B) which C) whose D) that E) where
- 6- The manager permission we require has, at other times, allowed us to use the club room for our meetings.
 A) to whom B) who C) with whom D) — E) whose
- 7- Titanic, female lead was nominated for an Oscar, is one of the most successful films ever.
 A) whom B) which C) — D) whose E) that
- 8- The Islands, are located in the Marmara Sea, are well-known for their tranquillity and beautiful parks.
 A) whose B) where C) which D) whom E) that
- 9- His eldest uncle, used to teach at the university, is opening a private school.
 A) when B) who C) whom D) that E) where
- 10- That hotel, I recommended to my friends, is now a yacht club.
 A) which B) where C) that D) when E) --
- 11- A good plumber, you really need for a job like this, is not easy to find.
 A) whom B) where C) when D) of which E) —
- 12- Our maths teacher, we were all afraid, used to shout at anyone who dared to speak in her class.
 A) who B) from which C) of whom D) — E) when
- 13- The author of this book, is on a lecture tour of North America at the moment, received a standing ovation from the audience at our university today.
 A) whose B) where C) which D) when E) who
- 14- A diet is rich in fruit and vegetables is the most suitable for elderly people. Fresh fruit and vegetables, contain nutrients and fibre, can make elderly people feel younger and livelier.
 A) that/that B) —/that C) which/that D) that/which E) —/whose
- 15- The Republic of Burundi, is a landlocked country in Central Africa, has an area of 27,816 square kilometres.
 A) that B) which C) where D) why E) whose

- 16- The US state of Texas, southern border is with Mexico, has a Latin American feel about it mainly because up until **1836** it was in fact part of Mexico.
A) which B) — C) that D) where E) whose
- 17- The coat stand we have behind the reception door, customers can hang their jackets and coats on, isn't really big enough any more.
A) which B) — C) that D) whose E) where
- 18- She is thinking of studying something else instead of accounting, she has been getting terribly bored with.
A) whom B) which C) that D) whose E) —
- 19- The new director of the company, promised to do so much to modernise the factory, hasn't really achieved anything revolutionary.
A) whose B) who C) whom D) which E) that
- 20- The headmaster, promise to increase the number of teachers at the school was never fulfilled, is retiring at the end of this month.
A) who B) when C) whose D) that E) which

2-5 USING EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY IN RELATIVE CLAUSES

One of, all of, most of, none of, etc. gibi ifadeleri, hem insanları hem de nesneleri tanımlarken kullanabiliriz. Bu ifadeleri relative clause'da insanlar için **one of whom, some of whom, most of whom,** etc. biçiminde, nesneler için ise **one of which, some of which, most of which,** etc. biçiminde kullanırız. Eğer tanımladığımız isim possessive durumundaysa, **one of whose, some of whose,** etc. gibi ifadeler kullanabiliriz.

Sally has two very close friends. **Both of them** are interested in music like her.
Sally has two very close friends, **both of whom** are interested in music like her.

Sally has very nice parents. I like **both of them** very much.
Sally has very nice parents, **both of whom** I like very much.

I want to introduce you to my friend Sally. **One of her biggest** interests is classical music.
I want to introduce you to my friend Sally, **one of whose biggest** interests is classical music.

She bought many things at the store. **Only a few of them** were necessary.
She bought many things at the store, **only a few of which** were necessary.

There are many films on this week. I'm quite interested in **two of them**.
There are many films on this week, **two of which** I'm quite interested in.

I watched a film on TV last night. **Some of its** scenes were disgusting.
I watched a film on TV last night, **some of whose** scenes were disgusting.

EXERCISE 9 : Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as a relative clause.

- 1- There are many species of spider. Only a few of them are poisonous.

.....

- 2- My friend's father has three cars. Each of them is a different make and model.

.....

- 3- He is taught by two English language professors. Both of them are native speakers.

.....

- 4- The defendant is accused of several crimes. Two of them are quite serious.

.....

- 5- My son's favourite writer is Rudyard Kipling. One of his best known works is 'Jungle Book'.

.....

- 6- For one class at university we had to read a book on strategy. Some of its chapters were extremely boring.

.....

2-6 USING "WHICH" TO MODIFY A WHOLE SENTENCE

Bazen bir relative clause tek bir sözcüğü değil de bütün bir cümleyi tanımlayabilir. Bu durumda relative sözcüğü olarak sadece **which** kullanılır. Relative clause temel cümlelerin sonuna eklenir ve bir virgülle cümleden ayrılır.

She got a rather low grade on the test. **That** surprised me.

She got a rather low grade on the test, **which surprised me**.

Testten çok düşük bir not aldı **ki** bu da beni şaşırttı.

It's impossible for us to catch the train. **This** will be very bad.

It's impossible for us to catch the train, **which will be very bad**.

Trene yetişmemiz imkansız **ki** bu da çok kötü olacak.

Bu örneklerde **that** ve **this**, birinci cümlelerin yerine kullanılmıştır. Birinci cümlelerin yerine kullandığımız **this** ya da **that**, bazen ikinci cümlelerin ortalarında yer alabilir. Bunu relative clause'a çevirirken **which** virgülden hemen sonra gelmek durumundadır.

They invited me to their wedding. I appreciated **that** very much.
 They invited me to their wedding, **which** I appreciated very much.
 Beni düğünlerine davet ettiler **ki** bu da çok hoşuma gitti.

Bu yapıyla ifade ettiğimiz cümleleri genellikle başka şekillerde de ifade edebiliriz.

He helped me. **That** was kind of him.
 He helped me, **which was kind of him.** (=It was kind of him to help me.)

They lent me a large sum. **That** was generous of them.
 They lent me a large sum, **which was generous of them.**
 (=It was generous of them to lend me a large sum.)

EXERCISE 10 : Combine the two sentences.

- 1- She wants to teach at the same school next year. That surprises me.

- 2- They're expecting a baby in June. That means they are saving money at the moment.

- 3- The supplier has only delivered half of our order. I don't understand that at all.

- 4- He hasn't been eating much lately. I am really concerned about that.

- 5- He didn't offer to help his parents. That was a little selfish of him.

3- RELATIVE CLAUSE, NOUN CLAUSE OR ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

Relative clause'larda kullandığımız **that, which, who, when, where** gibi sözcükleri noun clause ve adverb clause ile de kullanabiliriz. Aradaki farkı şu örneklerle inceleyelim.

I don't know **the city** **where he lives.**
 (noun) (relative clause)

I don't **know** **where he lives.**
 (verb) (noun clause)

Örneklerde de gördüğümüz gibi, relative clause daima bir isimden sonra, noun clause ise bir fiilden sonra gelir. Örnekteki relative clause'u başka biçimlerde de ifade edebiliriz.

I don't know the city **where he lives.**
that he lives **in.**
which he lives **in.**
 ø he lives **in.**
in which he lives.

Noun clause'u bir tek biçimde ifade edebiliriz.

I don't know **where he lives.**

They got married on **a day when I was abroad.**
 (noun) (relative clause)
 (Benim yurt dışında olduğum bir günde evlendiler.)

They **got married when I was abroad.**
 (verb) (adverbial clause)
 (Ben yurt dışındayken evlendiler.)

I want to know **the students who/that are coming with us.**
 (noun) (relative clause)
 (Bizimle gelecek öğrencileri öğrenmek istiyorum.)

I want to **know who are (is) coming with us.**
 (verb) (noun clause)
 (Bizimle kimlerin geleceğini öğrenmek istiyorum.)

What bir isimden sonra gelmez. Genellikle bir fiilden sonra gelir ya da özne durumundaki bir noun clause'un başında bulunur. **What, the thing that/the things that*** anlamındadır.

I don't **know what he bought.** (Ne aldığımı bilmiyorum.)
 (verb) (noun clause)

I don't know **the thing that he bought.** (Aldığı şeyi bilmiyorum.)
 (noun) (relative clause)

What he said wasn't so important.
 (noun clause)

The thing **that he said** wasn't so important.
 (relative clause)

*Burada **that** yerine **which** de kullanılabilir; ama, **that** kullanımı daha yaygındır.

EXERCISE 11 : Choose the correct answer.

- 1- She didn't tell me to serve Marcus's birthday cake.
 A) who B) that C) why D) which E) when
- 2- The trainer will show you to fasten the safety harness.
 A) which B) how C) that D) what E) whose

- 3- The actress of this film, has starred in two other adventure films, gives a noteworthy performance as an explorer.
A) who B) that C) which D) whom E) whose
- 4- The actress auditioned before the last one is the most suitable for the role.
A) which B) whom C) whose D) when E) that
- 5- The reason this team won the championship was their unshakable strength in midfield.
A) when B) why C) what D) which E) where
- 6- A greengage, was named after Sir William Gage in 1727, is a roundish green fine-flavoured variety of plum.
A) that B) by whom C) which D) when E) what
- 7- The Blue Mosque in Istanbul, name comes from the mainly blue coloured floral tiles decorating its interior, was built between 1609 and 1616.
A) where B) what C) whose D) that E) which
- 8- Loreena McKinnett sings beautiful songs, many of she has adapted from traditional folk songs and poems.
A) what B) whose C) whom D) which E) that
- 9- Blenheim Palace near Oxford, was the birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill, is open to the public during the summer season.
A) which B) what C) that D) how E) where
- 10- The three friends, started working for the same company after graduating from university, often sat and joked about their teenage years.
A) for which B) what C) who D) with whom E) that
- 11- The pension we stayed on the last evening of our trip served really delicious food.
A) when B) which C) that D) where E) —
- 12- At the meeting, the committee will decide to appoint as safety officer for the club.
A) whose B) whom C) that D) where E) —
- 13- I should have bought the dress I tried on first of all as it was the most suitable.
A) when B) how C) where D) what E) —
- 14- Maria's husband, to she had always remained completely faithful, has run away with a cocktail waitress from Mimosa Bar.
A) which B) — C) whom D) whose E) that
- 15- She didn't want her husband back after he had been unfaithful to her, is completely understandable.
A) that B) which C) whose D) what E) whom

- 16- Carl, quick temper lost him his previous job, argued with his boss today.
 A) what B) when C) which D) whose E) why
- 17- I know about mechanics won't help us very much in this situation.
 A) What B) Which C) Where D) How E) Why
- 18- Did he say he wanted us to put the spades?
 A) where B) how C) that D) — E) which
- 19- The thing bothers me most about the arrangements is that they want me to attend a late meeting on Monday, is the day I normally meet my friends for a drink.
 A) that/that B) which/that C) which/which D) who/when E) that/—
- 20- The manager was angry with him until he found out he hadn't attended the meeting.
 A) whom B) how C) what D) which E) why

4- REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

Bir relative clause'u, anlamını hiç bozmadan, cümle olmaktan çıkarıp sözcük öbeği biçiminde kısaltabiliriz.

The boy **who is** running towards us is my son.
 The boy running towards us is my son.

The money **which was** stolen from the bank has been recovered.
 The money stolen from the bank has been recovered.

Bir relative clause'u kısaltabilmemiz için, **who, that, which** sözcüklerinin relative clause'da özne durumunda bulunması gerekir. Yani, relative clause'un bu sözcüklerden başka bir öznesinin olmaması gerekir. Eğer varsa, o cümlede kısaltma yapamayız.

The boy who **you** met yesterday is my son. (kısaltılamaz)
 whom **you** met yesterday
 that **you** met yesterday
 ø **you** met yesterday

The money which **I** lost last week has been recovered. (kısaltılamaz)
 that **I** lost last week
 ø **I** lost last week

Bir relative clause'u şu şekillerde kısaltabiliriz:

a) Present participle: *the boy running, the people waiting for the bus, etc.*

Eğer relative clause'un tense'i, present ve past continuous, simple present ya da simple past tense ve yüklemi active ise kısaltmada present participle kullanılır.

The man **who lives** upstairs is making too much noise.
 The man **living** upstairs is making too much noise.

The woman **who is** talking to the teacher is my mother.
 The woman **talking** to the teacher is my mother.

The customers **who wanted** to see the manager looked very angry.
The customers **wanting** to see the manager looked very angry.

The children **who were playing** in the rain seemed very happy.
The children **playing** in the rain seemed very happy.

I need a bottle **which holds** two litres of liquid.
I need a bottle **holding** two litres of liquid.

The tree **which blocked** the road was blown down by the storm.
The tree **blocking** the road was blown down by the storm.

Aynı kuralları göz önüne alarak, non-defining relative clause'larda da kısaltma yapabiliriz. Kısaltılan bölümü yine virgülle cümlemin devamından ayırmamız gerekir.

Her parents, **who expect** her to get a high grade, will be disappointed if she can't.
Her parents, **expecting** her to get a high grade, will be disappointed if she can't.

Mary, **who wanted** to make an impression on the teacher, studied very hard.
Mary, **wanting** to make an impression on the teacher, studied very hard.

My son, **who is playing** with children over there, is very sensitive.
My son, **playing** with children over there, is very sensitive.

b) Past participle: *the money stolen from the bank, the explanations made by the Prime Minister, etc.*

Relative clause'un yüklemi passive ise kısaltmada past participle kullanılır.

The child **who was punished** by the teacher was standing in the corner.
The child **punished** by the teacher was standing in the corner.

I like to listen to songs **which are sung** in Turkish.
I like to listen to songs **sung** in Turkish.

Her husband, **who was promoted** to a higher position, will get more money.
Her husband, **promoted** to a higher position, will get more money.

c) Be + adjective phrase

The girl **who is happy with the result** is smiling.
The girl **happy with the result** is smiling.

• Anyone **who is interested in animals** can join our club.
Anyone **interested in animals** can join our club.

I need a box **which is big enough** to hold these books.
I need a box **big enough** to hold these books.

My car, **which was much cheaper than yours**, hasn't caused me any trouble.
My car, **much cheaper than yours**, hasn't caused me any trouble.

d) Be + prepositional phrase

The books **which are on the top shelf** are difficult to reach.
 The books **on the top shelf** are difficult to reach.

The people **who were along both sides of the road** were watching the parade.
 The people **along both sides of the road** were watching the parade.

The students **who are in the canteen** must not be aware of the time.
 The students **in the canteen** must not be aware of the time.

e) To + infinitive

The first, the second, the last, the only gibi ifadelerden sonra, bazen de superlative'lerden sonra relative clause "**to do**" biçiminde kısaltılabilir.

Yesterday, I was the last person **who left the office**.
 Yesterday, I was the last person **to leave the office**.
 (Dün bürodan en son ayrılan kişi bendim.)

I'm usually the first person **who leaves the office**.
 I'm usually the first person **to leave the office**.
 (Genellikle bürodan ilk ayrılan kişi ben olurum.)

✗ Eğer relative clause'un yüklemi passive ise, kısaltmada passive infinitive "**to be done**" kullanılır.

The only man **that was seen there that day** was Mr Smith.
 The only man **to be seen** there that day was Mr Smith.
 (O gün orada görülen tek kişi Mr Smith idi.)

The best route **that can be followed** is through the woods.
 The best route **to be followed** is through the woods.
 (İzlenecek en iyi yol koruluktan geçendir.)

To + infinitive biçimindeki kısaltmayı *something, anything, nothing, someone, anybody, etc.* gibi sözcüklerden sonra ve zorunluluk, gereklilik ifade ederken pek çok isimden sonra kullanabiliriz.

Would you like something **that you can read**?
 Would you like something **to read**?

It's cold outside. I need something **that I can put on**.
 I need something **to put on**.

There was nothing **that we could eat**.
 There was nothing **to eat**.

I have a lot of work **that I must do**.
 I have a lot of work **to do**.

Today, I will have many clients **that I must deal with**.
 Today, I will have many clients **to deal with**.

We need a larger box **that we can put these books in**.
 We need a larger box **to put these books in**.

The children need a playground **that they can play in**.
 The children need a playground **to play in**.

f) Appositive Phrase

Appositive phrase, bir isme açıklık kazandırmak için, isimden sonra kullanılan bir isim ya da zamir grubudur. Appositive phrase, fazladan bilgi verdiği için, virgülle cümlemin devamından ayrılır.

Mr Jones, **who is the headmaster of our school**, is a very strict man.
Mr Jones, **the headmaster of our school**, is a very strict man.

İsmet İnönü, **who was the second President of Turkey**, was a contemporary of Atatürk's.
İsmet İnönü, **the second President of Turkey**, was a contemporary of Atatürk's.

Ankara, **which is the capital city of Turkey**, is better organized than İstanbul.
Ankara, **the capital city of Turkey**, is better organized than İstanbul.

Basketball, **which is my favourite sport**, attracts less interest than football.
Basketball, **my favourite sport**, attracts less interest than football.

g) A Perfect Participial Phrase

Relative clause'un tense'i simple past, present ve past perfect tense ise kısaltmada active eylemler için **having done**, passive eylemler için **having been done** kullanabiliriz.

The students **who attended our course last year** will get a discount this year.
The students **having attended our course last year** will get a discount this year.
(Geçen yıl kursumuza devam etmiş olan öğrencilere bu yıl indirim yapılacaktır.)

The students **who have finished their work** can go out.
The students **having finished their work** can go out.
(Ödevini bitiren/bitirmiş olan öğrenciler dışarı çıkabilir.)

Mary, **who had finished her work**, left the classroom after the teacher's announcement.
Mary, **having finished her work**, left the classroom after the teacher's announcement.
(İşini bitiren/bitirmiş olan Mary, öğretmenin duyurusundan sonra sınıftan çıktı.)

The passengers, **who had travelled more than eight hours**, felt exhausted.
The passengers, **having travelled more than eight hours**, felt exhausted.
(Sekiz saatten fazla yolculuk yapmış olan yolcular bitkin düştüler.)

• Non-defining relative phrase, bazen tanımladığı ismin önünde ya da cümlemin sonunda yer alabilir. Özellikle **I, he, she, they** gibi kişi zamirlerini tanımlıyorsa, bu zaminin önünde yer alır.

She, **who was once interested in rock music**, now listens to classical.
Once interested in rock music, she now listens to classical.
(Bir zamanlar rock müziğe ilgi duyan o şimdi klasikleri dinliyor.)

Today's people, **who aren't thinking of the future generations**, are cruelly polluting the earth.
Today's people, **not thinking of the future generations**, are cruelly polluting the earth.
Not thinking of the future generations, today's people are cruelly polluting the earth.
Today's people are cruelly polluting the earth, **not thinking of the future generations**.
(Gelecek nesilleri düşünmeyen günümüz insanı dünyayı zalimce kirletiyor.)

EXERCISE 12 : Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

- 1- The guests, who had been promised a seaview, complained to the manager about their room.
.....
- 2- The suspected murderer was relieved when the police discovered evidence which proved his innocence.
.....
- 3- Members who are involved in the conservation project will be giving us a talk on Friday.
.....
- 4- I don't mind doing a job which requires a lot of time and energy so long as I think it is worthwhile.
.....
- 5- The film Braveheart, which was filmed on location in Scotland, tells the story of a Scottish hero, William Wallace.
.....
- 6- Several chemical companies, which don't care about the environment, are pumping waste into rivers and streams.
.....
- 7- The trade in imported tortoises, which is considered to be cruel because so many animals die during transportation, is now banned in England.
.....
- 8- If we go away next week, we will have to find someone who will look after our dog.
.....
- 9- The head teachers are the ones who are responsible for organising the school trip.
.....
- 10- After we had taken a look at the research results, which indicated that the product would be successful, we felt more confident.
.....

11- Cherie Blair, who is the wife of the British Prime Minister, is an accomplished lawyer as well as a mother.

12- The boys' mother, who was extremely annoyed at their behaviour, sent them both to bed early.

13- The video recorder that belongs to the school is broken at the moment, so we can't show the film.

14- Susie Maroney is the only woman who swam non-stop from Cuba to Mexico, which is a distance of 197 kilometres.

15- Beatrix Potter's stories, which were first published in 1901, are still very popular with children today.

16- Simon, who had sold his car some months earlier, took the train to work.

17- We are looking for a building for rent which is large enough to convert into a school.

18- The man who is driving the minibus isn't paying any attention to the other traffic.

19- Mimar Sinan, who was the greatest architect of Ottoman Turkey, was a genius at solving engineering problems.

20- She, who was once a famous star, is now a hopeless alcoholic.

Exercise 13: Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns where necessary. Give all the possible forms for each blank.

ANTARCTICA

The icy continent (1) surrounding the South Pole is called Antarctica. This region, (2)..... is larger in area than Europe, is a cold and forbidding land (3)..... no permanent human population exists. This land, (4) conditions are too harsh for living things, is also almost devoid of animal or plant life. However, the oceans (5) adjoining Antarctica teem with life.

Ice and stormy seas kept anyone from seeing Antarctica until about 1820, the year (6)..... the land was seen by British and United States seal hunters and a Russian expedition (7)..... exploring the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1950 more than half of the continent, (8)..... many expeditions had been sent by various nations, still had not been seen. Now airplanes and tractors have taken people to most parts of Antarctica, the rest of (9) has been revealed by satellite photographs. But Antarctica remains a frontier, (10) means much is yet to be learned about it.

Except scientists and some adventurous tourists, almost no one goes to Antarctica, (11)..... is known to have natural resources (12) to be used someday, but the harsh environment of the continent makes them difficult to exploit. Nations (13) interested in Antarctica have signed a treaty (14) reserves the region for science and other peaceful purposes.

FRANZ KAFKA

The credit for making Franz Kafka internationally famous as a writer of visionary and imaginative fiction belongs to his friend Max Brod, (1) also a novelist himself. In Kafka's will, Brod was asked to burn all manuscripts (2) hadn't yet been published and to refrain from republishing those (3) already in print. Brod, (4) didn't comply with his friend's will, however, edited the manuscripts and had them published.

Kafka was born into a Jewish middle-class family in Prague, Bohemia, (5) now in the Czech Republic, on July 3, 1883. He attended the University of Prague, (6) he received his doctorate in 1906, after (7) he spent a short time as a legal apprentice. He then went to work for an insurance company, (8) the long hours of work prevented him from writing. Thus, he took a less demanding job with another insurance business, (9) he remained until 1922, (10) he was forced to retire because of ill health. Soon Kafka, (11)..... health had seriously deteriorated, went into a tuberculosis sanatorium in Kierling, Austria, (12) he died on June 3, 1924.

Kafka was in many ways a solitary figure, (13) isolated in his own mind from any true community of friendship and (14) alienated from his own Jewish heritage. This inner turmoil, (15) was expressed in his continuously popular writings, promoted Kafka into a symbol of the anxiety and alienation (16) has pervaded much of 20th-century society.

His total work, only a fraction of (17) was published in his lifetime, includes sections from 'Description of a Struggle', (18) published in German in 1909, a chapter from his novel 'Amerika' (1913), and two stories: "Metamorphosis" (1915) and "In the Penal Colony" (1919). 'The Trial' and 'The Castle', (19) were published after his death, are regarded as his major novels.

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS

1- This book gives details about various tribes customs are very strange to us.

- A) those B) which
C) whom D) that
E) whose

(ÖYS 1988)

2- He is looking for an engineer

- A) if the pay is good enough
B) it was four years ago
C) who knows both German and English
D) until the department was opened
E) who really had a lot of experience

(ÖYS 1988)

3- Some months ago, a team of physicists working in the research laboratory discovered some new facts about solar energy.

- A) Aylardan beri laboratuvarında araştırmalar yapan fizikçiler, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili bazı yeni veriler elde ettiler.
B) Birkaç aydan beri araştırma laboratuvarında çalışmalarını sürdüren bir grup fizikçi, güneş enerjisinin bazı yeni özelliklerini ortaya koydu.
C) Birkaç ay önce, araştırma laboratuvarında çalışan bir fizikçiler ekibi, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili bazı yeni gerçekleri keşfetti.
D) Güneş enerjisi ile ilgili birtakım bilgiler laboratuvarında araştırma yapan bir grup fizikçi tarafından daha birkaç ay önce elde edildi.
E) Laboratuvarında araştırmalarını sürdüren bir grup fizikçi birkaç aydan beri, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili yeni gerçekleri keşfetmeye başladı.

(ÖYS 1989)

4- This city, which was totally destroyed in the war, has been rebuilt and is today a major centre of international trade.

- A) Bu şehir savaşta tamamen yıkılmış, fakat en kısa zamanda yeniden inşa edilmiş ve artık bugün uluslararası ticarete önemli bir merkez olarak ortaya çıkmıştır.
B) Bugün uluslararası bir ticaret merkezi olan bu şehir, savaşta tamamen yıkılmış olmasına rağmen, en kısa zamanda yeniden inşa edilmiştir.
C) Savaşta tamamen yıkılmış olan bu şehir, yeniden inşa edilmiştir ve bugün uluslararası ticaretin önemli bir merkezidir.
D) Yeniden inşa edilerek uluslararası ticaretin en önemli bir merkezi olan bu şehir, savaşta baştan başa yıkılmıştı.
E) Bugün önemli bir uluslararası ticaret merkezi olan bu şehir, önce savaşın yıkımına uğramış fakat hemen arkasından yeniden inşa edilmiştir.

(ÖYS 1989)

5- There are certain countries in the world

- A) that is developing rapidly
B) where famine is still a serious problem
C) unless the rainfall is heavy
D) as the food supplies are limited
E) even if rice is the main diet

(ÖYS 1989)

6- which I had grown myself.

- A) Here are some of the bananas
B) For the salad I will use the lemons
C) They don't want those
D) I gave her some of the flowers
E) I am sending her some of the pears

(ÖYS 1989)

7- You will be introduced to the president interests include fishing and travelling.

- A) that B) which
C) who D) whom
E) whose

(ÖYS 1989)

8- The group I am responsible for consists largely of high school students.

- A) Ben sadece lise öğrencilerinin grubundan sorumluyum.
B) Benim sorumlu olduğum grup, çoğunlukla lise öğrencilerinden oluşuyor.
C) Tamamen lise öğrencilerinin oluşturduğu grup benim sorumluluğum altındadır.
D) Ben genel olarak gruptaki lise öğrencilerinden sorumluyum.
E) Grupta bulunan lise öğrencilerinin büyük çoğunluğundan ben sorumluyum.

(ÖYS 1990)

9- I don't think anybody would argue against the proposals we made to the authorities.

- A) Herhangi birisinin, üst makamlara sunulan önerileri tartışmak istediğini sanmıyorum.
B) Yaptığımız önerileri yetkililere şikayet edecek birisinin olacağını sanmıyorum.
C) Yetkililere yaptığımız önerilere kimsenin karşı çıkacağını sanmıyorum.
D) Yaptığımız önerileri üst makamların kabul etmeyeceğini düşünüyorum.
E) Üst makamlara yaptığımız önerileri başkaları ile tartışacağımızı düşünmüyorum.

(ÖYS 1990)

10-Toplantıda ele alınan konulardan bir tanesi de hava alanındaki güvenlik sorunuuydu.

- A) They discussed whether a meeting should be called to deal with the question of airport security.
B) At the meeting held at the airport, the question of security was discussed.
C) At one of the meetings the question of security at the airport attracted attention.
D) It was pointed out at the meeting that the question of security at the airport was of first importance.
E) One of the matters discussed at the meeting was the question of security at the airport.

(ÖYS 1990)

11-The novel our literature teacher has asked us to read will take several weeks to finish.

- A) Edebiyat öğretmenimizin verdiği romanı okumamız haftalarımızı alacak.
B) Edebiyat öğretmenimiz birkaç hafta içinde o romanı bitirmemizi istiyor.
C) Romanı edebiyat öğretmenimizin istediği şekilde okumamız birkaç hafta sürer.
D) Birkaç haftamızı alsa da edebiyat öğretmenimizin söylediği romanı okuyacağız.
E) Edebiyat öğretmenimizin okumamızı istediği romanı bitirmek birkaç hafta alacak.

(ÖYS 1991)

12-He is the director of an institute (enstitü) has become famous for its research into nutrition.

- A) who B) what
C) which D) whom
E) whose

(ÖYS 1993)

13-New housebuilding should not mean the disappearance of the playing fields and green spaces which every town and city needs.

- A) Yeni konut yapımı, her kasaba ve şehrin gereksinim duyduğu oyun sahalarının ve yeşil alanların yok olması anlamına gelmemelidir.
- B) Konut yapımında çalışmaya yeni başlayanların ilk dikkat edeceği şey, kasaba ve şehirlerin gereksinimi olan oyun sahalarına ve yeşil alanlara dokunmamaktır.
- C) Konut yapımıyla uğraşanlar, kasaba ve şehirlerdeki oyun sahalarına ve yeşil alanlara dokunulmaması gerektiğini bilmelidir.
- D) Her yeni konut yapımıyla birlikte kasaba ve şehirlerimizin oyun sahaları ve yeşil alanlarında azalma görülmektedir.
- E) Kasabalar ve şehirler planlanırken yeni konut alanlarında oyun sahalarına ve yeşil alanlara gereksinim duyulacağı unutulmamalıdır.

(ÖYS 1993)

14-Today's cities are faced with considerable problems, most of which are caused by rapid growth.

- A) Günümüzün şehirleri, hızlı büyümeden kaynaklanan sorunları azaltacak birçok olanağa sahiptir.
- B) Günümüzde, şehirlerdeki hızlı büyümenin getirdiği birçok sorunu çözmek için çalışmalar aralıksız sürdürülüyor.
- C) Pek çok sorunla karşı karşıya olan şehirlerimizin günümüzdeki bir diğer sorunu da hızlı büyümedir.
- D) Şehirlerimiz, hızlı büyümenin beraberinde getirdiği pek çok sorunla baş etmek durumundadır.
- E) Günümüzün şehirleri, çoğuna hızlı büyümenin neden olduğu pek çok sorunla karşı karşıyadır.

(ÖYS 1993)

15-The sun, has a surface temperature of 6000°C, warms the Earth from a distance of 150 million km.

- A) whom
- B) which
- C) whose
- D) when
- E) what

(ÖYS 1994)

16-Brazil produces only one fifth of the 1.8 million barrels of oil that it consumes every day.

- A) Brezilya'da her gün tüketilen 1,8 milyon varil petrolün yalnız beşte biri ithal edilmektedir.
- B) Brezilya, her gün tükettiği 1,8 milyon varil petrolün yalnız beşte birini üretmektedir.
- C) Brezilya'da her gün üretilen 1,8 milyon varil petrolün yalnız beşte biri tüketilmektedir.
- D) Brezilya, sadece günlük tüketimin beşte biri olan 1,8 milyon varil petrolü üretebilmektedir.
- E) Her gün 1,8 milyon varil petrol tüketen Brezilya, bunun sadece beşte birini ithal edebilecek imkanlara sahiptir.

(ÖYS 1994)

17-Kurul tarafından belirlenen adaylardan en çok hangisini destekliyorsunuz?

- A) Won't the committee support any of the candidates that have been nominated?
- B) Which of the candidates has the support of most of the committee members?
- C) All the candidates will be considered by the committee but which one has your support?
- D) Will you support any of the candidates that the committee has nominated?
- E) Of the candidates determined by the committee, which one do you support most?

(ÖYS 1994)

18-I'd like to introduce you to Mrs Trot,
..... husband you used to work with.

- A) where B) whom
C) whose D) which
E) who

(ÖYS 1995)

19-Faxing is a means of telecommuni-
cation,

- A) that worked on a system similar to
the telephone system
B) which has developed very quickly over
the past few years
C) therefore charges will vary according
to the time of the day
D) unless companies were using it in
place of telex machines
E) whether or not you state the name of
the receiver

(ÖYS 1995)

20-..... who crossed the Atlantic alone
in a small sailing craft.

- A) That must be the man
B) The news is that
C) I can't believe that anyone
D) I didn't realize how few people
E) Presumably he was lying

(ÖYS 1996)

21-..... whose coat was stolen last
week?

- A) Why were they surprised
B) Do you have their address
C) How unusual is it
D) Isn't that the new librarian
E) Is there any news yet

(ÖYS 1997)

22-O, eserlerini okumaktan büyük zevk
aldığım çağdaş birkaç yazardan biridir.

- A) Among the contemporary writers he is
the one whose work I enjoy reading.
B) I really enjoy reading the works of
only a few contemporary writers.
C) Except for him, there are few
contemporary writers whose works I
actually enjoy reading.

- D) I get a great deal of pleasure out of
reading his works and those of a few
other contemporary writers.
E) He is one of the few contemporary
writers whose works I greatly enjoy
reading.

(ÖYS 1997)

23-Many Italian cities are famous for
their beautiful gardens many
date from the great days of the Italian
Renaissance.

- A) of whose B) at which
C) of which D) in what
E) with whom

(ÖYS 1998)

24-1950'lerde çoğu İngiliz romancısı,
ozanı ve oyun yazarı, toplum üzerinde
derin bir etkisi olan siyasal gelişmeler
üzerinde öncelikle durmuşlardır.

- A) In the 1950s, most British novelists,
poets and playwrights focused
primarily upon the political develop-
ments which had a profound impact
on society.
B) Most English novelists, poets and
dramatists concentrated on the 1950s
and upon the political developments
that had so profound an impact upon
society.
C) The political developments of the
1950s attracted the attention of most
English novelists, poets and playwrights
since they had a profound impact
upon society.
D) According to most English novelists,
poets and playwrights, it was the
political developments of the 1950s
that had the greatest effect on society.
E) The astounding impact on society of
the 1950s has attracted the attention
of a great many English novelists,
poets and dramatists.

(ÖYS 1998)

ANSWERS:

1-E	2-C	3-C	4-C	5-B	6-D	7-E	8-B	9-C	10-E
11-E	12-C	13-A	14-E	15-B	16-B	17-E	18-C	19-B	20-A
21-D	22-E	23-C	24-A						

TEST YOURSELF 1

- 1- As I cross the bridge over the Bosphorus, I can see the school my friend studied.

A) where B) that
C) which D) who
E) when

- 2- Joseph is an accomplished artist, skills include painting and drawing.

A) who B) whose
C) whom D) what
E) that

- 3- A bear will only attack a human it feels threatened itself.

A) where B) when
C) which D) that
E) who

- 4- The Goethe Institute, is named after the greatest writer in German literature, is respected worldwide as a resource and educational centre.

A) when B) why
C) that D) where
E) which

- 5- Turkey, landscape changes dramatically from region to region, offers enough variety to keep even the most adventurous traveller happy.

A) which B) when
C) that D) whose
E) —

- 6- The Spice Girls, one of members has just left the band, have decided to continue as a four piece band.

A) which B) where
C) whose D) that
E) whom

- 7- The Australian Indian Pacific train, was the world's first transcontinental train linking two oceans, is one of the world's most luxurious long-distance trains.

A) that B) where
C) which D) when
E) whose

- 8- Many of the medieval buildings in Frankfurt on Main, Germany, were destroyed in World War II, one of was the birthplace and childhood home of the great German author Goethe.

A) which B) whom
C) whose D) where
E) when

- 9- We were wondering the club had cancelled this week's meeting.

A) where B) which
C) that D) why
E) who

- 10- No amount of toys can make up for the love and attention every child needs.

A) when B) where
C) how D) who
E) that

- 11- Romania has over 100,000 children living in orphanages, one of will end his life in a psychiatric institution.

A) where B) whose
C) whom D) which
E) when

12-This internationally acclaimed photographer, one of achievements is the Bridal Photograph of the Year Award, will be holding a seminar on photographic techniques this weekend.

- A) who B) that
C) which D) whose
E) when

13-Hong Kong, is centered around the world's largest deep-water harbour, was handed back to China on 30th June 1997.

- A) which B) where
C) what D) how
E) that

14-In Hong Kong, there are many steep areas, ninety percent of the people live on fifteen percent of the land, resulting in the highest population density in the world.

- A) whose B) who
C) which D) when
E) where

15-I wanted to do my laundry, but I couldn't use the machine because of a power cut, frustrated me.

- A) whose B) when
C) that D) where
E) which

16-In order to reinforce my son's English at school, I am looking for a private teacher can come in the evenings.

- A) when B) whose
C) who D) whom
E) where

17-We sometimes spend a week in a cottage in Wales belongs to a friend of my husband's.

- A) that B) where
C) whose D) who
E) when

18-In 1997, Princess Diana auctioned off seventy-nine formal dresses, the most expensive of fetched 222,500 dollars, to raise money for AIDS and cancer centres.

- A) who B) when
C) where D) which
E) whom

19-It wasn't so bad living in student accommodation because the three girls with I shared the apartment were very easy-going and amusing.

- A) whom B) whose
C) which D) who
E) that

20-The company exports fifty percent of the products it manufactures at this factory.

- A) whose B) that
C) where D) who
E) when

21-The refugees, had come to Germany from war-stricken Togo, were housed in temporary accommodation.

- A) who B) which
C) when D) where
E) that

22-All the students have been chosen to participate in the end-of-term concert should come to the assembly room at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

- A) which B) when
C) where D) that
E) whose

23-My aunt, son-in-law is the managing director of a large company, has been to a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

- A) who B) whom
C) which D) whose
E) where

24-The use of wind, is a clean and inexhaustible source of energy, to generate electricity has increased lately because of recent interest in fuel conservation.

- A) whose B) which
C) that D) who
E) where

25-His business partner wanted to discuss he hadn't been informed of the recent developments.

- A) which B) when
C) whose D) why
E) where

26-There are certain areas in the USA brown bears still live in the wild.

- A) where B) whose
C) that D) which
E) when

27-As I had forgotten my raincoat when we went camping, Simon, had brought two with him, lent me one of his.

- A) whose B) when
C) that D) which
E) who

28-Whenever I visited my aunt, she used to give me a huge slice of cake, she had baked herself.

- A) when B) who
C) which D) where
E) how

29-My friend, dream had always been to own a country home, has just bought a nice house in a small village.

- A) whose B) which
C) that D) where
E) when

30-State officials said two hundred people were injured in the train crash, of ninety-five had serious injuries.

- A) where B) whose
C) whom D) that
E) which

31-When I came to live in Turkey, I found shopping at boutiques don't display any prices very difficult.

- A) when B) who
C) whom D) that
E) where

32-Yesterday, a train was travelling from Munich to Hamburg in Germany crashed into an overpass.

- A) where B) when
C) who D) whose
E) which

33-Mexico City, poverty, pollution and water shortages are commonplace, now has a total population of about twenty million.

- A) that
B) which
C) where
D) why
E) how

34-Senegal, main source of foreign income comes from peanuts, relies heavily on the world markets.

- A) which
B) that
C) whose
D) why
E) when

35-The 4th July every year is the day Americans celebrate their independence.

- A) where
B) which
C) who
D) when
E) why

36-Jacques Cousteau, the famous French ocean explorer helped invent the Aqua lung, died in 1997 aged 87.

- A) who
B) where
C) when
D) why
E) which

37-The most spectacular monuments of ancient America are found in Mexico, central America and the central Andes, entire cities with pyramids, temples and palaces were built.

- A) when
B) where
C) which
D) that
E) why

38-Underwater explorers have been studying the remains of Port Royal, Jamaica, sank in an earthquake in 1692.

- A) where
B) that
C) which
D) when
E) how

39-Do you believe there'll be a time all nations will live in peace?

- A) why
B) which
C) when
D) where
E) how

40-The club chairman, the members thought to be trustworthy, has just disappeared with the club's money.

- A) whom
B) how
C) when
D) —
E) which

41-The first practical deep sea diving suit, was used to recover treasure from a shipwreck called the 'Mary Rose', was developed by John and Charles Dean.

- A) that
B) who
C) when
D) where
E) which

42-I won't accept your homework unless you can provide a good reason you haven't handed it in on time.

- A) when
B) why
C) where
D) which
E) who

43-Oceans and seas are the bodies of salt water cover about 71 percent of the Earth's surface.

- A) where
B) when
C) whose
D) why
E) that

44-Not much is known about West African history until the year one thousand, geographers first made written records.

- A) where B) whose
C) in which D) how
E) that

45-The manager of the department showed me to use the company's computer system.

- A) where B) which
C) that D) how
E) who

46-Divers at sites off Turkey have found the wrecks of vessels date as far back as the 23rd century BC.

- A) when B) which
C) where D) who
E) whose

47-Only the elderly people of the village could remember a winter snow had blocked the road for so long.

- A) when B) where
C) which D) why
E) whose

48-Mark was not looking forward to telling Peter, he had borrowed the book from, that he had left it on the train.

- A) that B) what
C) where D) who
E) whose

49-Cappadocia, the volcanic landscape features peculiarly shaped stone towers known as fairy chimneys, is of particular interest to foreign travellers.

- A) when B) which
C) how D) that
E) where

50-The distinctive style of Seljuk architecture can be seen in bridges, many of are still in use today.

- A) where B) which
C) that D) whom
E) what

51-This illness, to be caused by a virus, cannot be treated with antibiotics.

- A) believing B) having believed
C) to have believed D) to believe
E) believed

52-The boy by the dog was given an injection against rabies.

- A) biting B) to have bitten
C) bitten D) to bite
E) having bitten

53-..... from the thirteenth century, the 'Kızıl Kule', or 'Red Tower', in Alanya was very skilfully restored in the 1950s.

- A) To date B) Dating
C) Having dated D) To be dated
E) To be dating

54-Every 100,000 liras to the charity will pay for one tree to be planted as part of the city's tree campaign.

- A) given B) giving
C) to be giving D) to give
E) having given

55-Peter, by his children that it was a good idea, bought a puppy for them last weekend.

- A) to be persuaded
B) having been persuaded
C) having persuaded
D) persuading
E) to persuade

56-..... goodbye to his brother, David watched the train pull out of the station.

- A) To wave B) Being waved
C) To be waving D) Waving
E) To have waved

57-The best person us some information about Cyprus is Elif because she used to live there.

- A) to give B) given
C) being given D) have given
E) to be given

58-The player, ^{rakip, nasir} this opponent on two previous occasions, is quite confident of victory tomorrow.

- A) beaten B) to beat
C) beating D) having beaten
E) to have beaten

59-The four students to represent the university during the inter-university challenge were chosen yesterday.

- A) to trust B) having trusted
C) trusting D) to be trusting
E) being trusted

60-In cycling, the best way smooth, powerful pedaling is to practise using low to moderate gears.

- A) to achieve B) being achieved
C) achieved D) be achieved
E) to have achieved

61-A reputable supplier care to ensure high standards is the best place to buy a computer from.

- A) being taken B) taken
C) taking D) to be taking
E) to have taken

62-We have to find time the songs for the concert.

- A) having practised B) to be practised
C) practised D) practising
E) to practise

63-..... his proposal to the board of directors, the young manager waited for their reaction to it.

- A) To have presented
B) Having presented
C) To present
D) Presented
E) Being presented

64-Once almost extinct, the silver gray Hawaiian Monk Seal, since 1909, now lives in large numbers in an area northwest of Hawaii.

- A) having protected B) protecting
C) to be protecting D) protected
E) to protect

65-Marcus, his law degree a few weeks ago, is now thinking of specialising in criminal law.

- A) having obtained B) being obtained
C) to be obtained D) obtaining
E) obtained

TEST YOURSELF 2

- 1- Thanks to modern technology, people have hearing problems are enjoying improved hearing with the use of hearing aids.
 A) which B) when
 C) that D) where
 E) what
- 2- Because my grandmother has hearing problems, she sometimes can't hear I am saying to her.
 A) what B) which
 C) where D) when
 E) who
- 3- We have lots of house-plants on our balcony, most will have to be brought inside in the winter.
 A) of whom B) of which
 C) whose D) in which
 E) with whom
- 4- When I returned to England after living in America, it took me some time to find an electrical adaptor for my computer, I had brought back with me.
 A) where B) when
 C) that D) whose
 E) which
- 5- Pioneer has developed a voice-activated car CD system allows you to select a disc while you're driving.
 A) where B) when
 C) which D) what
 E) how
- 6- Thailand, historical golden temples and breathtaking beaches attract visitors from across the globe, obtains its largest source of foreign earnings from the tourist industry.
 A) when B) whose
 C) how D) which
 E) that
- 7- On the Prince's Islands in the Marmara Sea, there are no motor vehicles, horse-drawn carriages are the normal method of transportation.
 A) whose B) which
 C) where D) when
 E) —
- 8- Sir David Attenborough, is probably the best known and most respected English wildlife reporter, is currently filming a series entitled 'The Life of Birds' in the Venezuelan rain forest.
 A) where B) when
 C) that D) who
 E) whose
- 9- The material we chose to cover our dining room chairs with looks too bright now that they have been covered.
 A) of which B) what
 C) where D) when
 E) —
- 10- Today's customers wanted to take advantage of the special offer were disappointed to find out that the shop had sold out of that model.
 A) which B) when
 C) where D) whom
 E) who
- 11- The Colombian football star, the club hired at the beginning of the season, has scored ten goals in the matches played so far.
 A) whom B) whose
 C) where D) which
 E) when

12- Frank Sinatra, songs are known worldwide, died earlier this year.

- A) which B) where
C) that D) when
E) whose

13- Botany is the branch of biology deals with plants.

- A) who B) that
C) when D) where
E) whose

14- Today's American Indians are descendants of the people discovered and settled in America more than 20,000 years ago.

- A) who B) when
C) which D) where
E) whose

15- In 1830 the US Army forced the Cherokee Indians to march 2,000 miles to Oklahoma. Approximately fifteen thousand Indians were involved in this march, four thousand died on the way.

- A) for which B) whose
C) of whom D) where
E) about what

16- The Battle of Little Bighorn, in all 225 cavalry troops were killed, was the last Native American victory in the Indian Wars of the US.

- A) that B) who
C) when D) which
E) where

17- I'm never going to go back to that greengrocer's because the last time I went there I bought a kilo of tomatoes, half turned out to be rotten.

- A) from what B) of whom
C) of which D) whose
E) that

18- It's best to buy fruit and vegetables they are in season as they are better quality and cheaper then.

- A) which B) when
C) — D) where
E) what

19- The boat will take us to the Black Sea coast, we will have a picnic and play some games before returning at about 4 p.m.

- A) when B) who
C) which D) whose
E) where

20- I had never had any health problems until last July, I was taken to hospital with a very high fever.

- A) where B) which
C) that D) when
E) whom

21- We should put the posters lots of people will see them.

- A) which B) that
C) where D) who
E) whose

22- Smith's Gym, I attend aerobic classes, is opening a sauna and solarium.

- A) which B) —
C) when D) that
E) where

23- Our company has made a video to show us the security procedures we should follow.

- A) when B) whose
C) why D) which
E) where

24- 1989 was the year the Berlin Wall, had stood as a symbol of the division of Germany for almost thirty years, was pulled down.

- A) when/which B) where/which
C) whose/why D) which/which
E) why/that

25- Matthew's brother, on directions we were relying, hadn't drawn a very good map, so it took us an hour to find the theatre.

- A) which B) whom
C) who D) whose
E) where

26- He'll tell us his opinion is after he has had a look at our project.

- A) why B) whose
C) what D) how
E) which

27- Our previous manager, had been an English teacher for over fifteen years, has decided to open his own school.

- A) that B) who
C) which D) where
E) when

28- There was a time there were beaches along the coast from Kadıköy to Kartal in Istanbul, but now this area has been turned into a coast road and footpaths.

- A) whose B) what
C) how D) which
E) when

29- It was almost 10 p.m. the rescue team arrived.

- A) which B) that
C) where D) when
E) —

30- The football star and coach Rnd Gullit says that he thinks football is like a fast-moving game of chess, in you're required to think two or three steps ahead.

- A) where B) which
C) whom D) that
E) what

31- The primary school period is the time parents should begin to teach their children to make some decisions on their own.

- A) that B) which
C) who D) how
E) where

32- The World Wildlife Fund is an organization helps protect wildlife, especially endangered species.

- A) where B) whose
C) when D) which
E) what

33- Despite his immense popularity and success, Mozart, is considered by some to be the greatest musical genius of all time, died in great debt.

- A) when B) who
C) whom D) that
E) whose

Appositive phrase

34- At first, there was a problem with the hotel room, for the tour operator apologised and gave us a small refund.

- A) whom B) when
C) where D) that
E) which

35- The Cyrillic alphabet, is used for writing some Slavic languages such as Russian and Bulgarian, has now been adopted by several members of the former USSR.

- A) which B) that
C) whom D) where
E) when

36- The 9th century Greek missionary St Cyril, with the Cyrillic alphabet is associated, probably did not develop this alphabet himself, but it was more likely devised later by his followers.

- A) which B) where
C) whom D) —
E) when

37- The dance known in the West as the belly dance, probably originated in Persia, is a popular dance form in Middle Eastern countries.

- A) whom B) that
C) where D) which
E) when

38- Salzburg city in Austria, the great composer Mozart was born in, is known for its musical heritage and hosts the annual Salzburg Festival of Music.

- A) when B) —
C) which D) where
E) that

39- The coastal village we spent our holiday in this year was so beautiful that we are planning to go there again next year.

- A) which B) how
C) when D) what
E) where

40- The top student, the teacher had expected to score the best mark on the test again, actually only just managed to pass it.

- A) whom B) when
C) whose D) which
E) where

41- fascinates me most about the ancient Inca civilizations of South America is the way they built their cities on mountain tops.

- A) How B) What
C) Which D) Why
E) That

42- Dance forms, having probably taken centuries to develop, reflect the customs of the society they have evolved.

- A) for what B) in which
C) how D) that
E) whom

43- The German town Regensburg, lies at the point the river Regen flows into the river Danube, is famous for its sausages.

- A) where/which B) whose/which
C) which/whose D) that/—
E) which/where

44- Our local shop, sells ice-cream and baklava, makes everything it sells at the shop.

- A) that/where B) when/that
C) which/— D) who/which
E) where/whom

45- Deciding to choose to play the main character in the film was a very difficult task.

- A) where B) whom
C) when D) how
E) that

46- The shop we eventually found the type of barbecue we were looking for is just around the corner from our house.

- A) which B) that
C) who D) where
E) when

47- The Hippopotamus, eyes and nostrils are high on its head to allow it to stay in water for long periods, is largely an aquatic animal.

- A) who B) that
C) which D) where
E) whose

48- Henry Fonda was a film star began his career as a stage actor.

- A) whose B) which
C) when D) where
E) who

49- The number of people living in Scotland can speak the native Celtic language of Scottish Gaelic is now only 80,000.

- A) who B) where
C) when D) which
E) —

50- Nova Scotia, located on the east coast of Canada, name means New Scotland, has the largest number of Scottish Gaelic speakers outside Scotland.

- A) which B) where
C) whose D) that
E) whom

51- from the destruction of many forests, much of the Scottish Highlands is now marshy wasteland.

- A) To result B) To have resulted
C) Result D) Resulted
E) Resulting

52- English and Business at University, Elif is looking for a job in an import office of an international company.

- A) To study B) Studied
C) Being studied D) Having studied
E) To have studied

53- What's the name of that new film Bruce Willis?

- A) to have starred B) starred
C) to be starring D) starring
E) having been starred

54- My father, by the doctor, was prescribed some tablets and told to eat foods little or no fat.

- A) to be examined/having contained
B) to examine/to contain
C) having been examined/containing
D) examining/contained
E) having examined/having been contained

55- I think the carpet to me for my birthday is handmade.

- A) to have given B) given
C) to give D) having given
E) giving

56- Not for more than twenty minutes, Sarah was certain that she hadn't got the job.

- A) having been interviewed
B) having interviewed
C) interviewing
D) to be interviewed
E) to have interviewed

57- Gregory, not of cigarette smoking, always asks his guests to smoke outside on the balcony.

- A) to approve
B) approved
C) approving
D) to have approved
E) being approved

58- All of the people in the accident were immediately taken to hospital.

- A) injuring B) injured
C) to have injured D) to injure
E) having injured

59- It would be practical if we fitted some hooks behind the door our coats on.

- A) hung B) hanging
C) having hung D) to be hung
E) to hang

60- Air France's jets, specially for the World Cup with designs featuring football stars, transported the various teams around France during the event.

- A) to paint B) painting
C) to be painted D) painted
E) having painted

61- The first film to a paying audience was made by two French brothers, Louis and Auguste Lumiere.

- A) showing B) having shown
C) shown D) be shown
E) to show

62- Not one of the stands newspapers and magazines near the ferry terminal stocks English publications.

- A) to sell B) having sold
C) selling D) sold
E) to have sold

63- All the electrical appliances by that company come with a plug already fitted.

- A) having sold B) selling
C) to sell D) sold
E) to be selling

64- The only Englishman ever Roman Catholic pope was Adrian IV in 1154.

- A) to be elected B) to elect
C) electing D) been elected
E) having elected

65- For weeks after the earthquake, there were many stories in the newspapers of people their lives to help free those trapped under the rubble.

- A) to have risked B) to risk
C) had risked D) risked
E) having risked

TEST YOURSELF 3

1- 70. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- Istanbul is a city you can literally see growing bigger and bigger with each year.

A) where B) when
C) who D) which
E) whose

- 2- Every month the queues at the traffic lights on the way into Istanbul get longer and longer, is extremely frustrating, and people can't help wondering it is going to be like ten years from now.

A) where/how B) which/what
C) what/that D) that/where
E) how/which

- 3- The World Cup fans pelted policemen with stones after a police motorist, had tried to force through a crowd, struck and injured a supporter.

A) which B) that
C) who D) —
E) when

- 4- The River Danube, flows through Germany, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Romania and borders Slovakia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Ukraine, is the longest and most important river in Central Europe.

A) that B) when
C) where D) whose
E) which

- 5- From the Black Forest, it rises, the Danube flows a distance of 2,850 kilometres to the Black Sea.

A) when B) why
C) which D) where
E) that

- 6- During the World Cup, dozens of officers patrolled the main avenue of Paris, cafes overflowed with football fans.

A) where B) when
C) which D) that
E) who

- 7- My brother John, one of strongest fears when he was young was of heights, surprisingly, became a pilot.

A) which B) whose
C) when D) that
E) where

- 8- The chief advisor, by the president had been betrayed, had ambitions of becoming the president himself.

A) when B) where
C) which D) that
E) whom

- 9- Not the money, Susan decided not to accept the offer of extra work.

A) needed B) to be needed
C) needing D) being needed
E) to need

- 10- Hawaii's soil, is composed of volcanic lava, ash and sandy stone, is so fertile that it yields eleven tons of sugar per acre, the largest yield on Earth.

A) that/that B) where/why
C) what/which D) which/—
E) whose/where

11-She came from New England, people chop their own wood, so she found breaking down the door when they'd locked themselves out very easy.

- A) when B) why
C) whom D) where
E) which

12-Students haven't yet collected their student identification cards are reminded that they have to do so before the end of the month.

- A) where B) when
C) who D) why
E) whose

13-The heart, main function is to pump blood around the body, is greatly affected by the food we eat.

- A) where B) whose
C) when D) which
E) that

14-The original inhabitants of Hawaii were probably Polynesians, sailed from the islands of South East Asia, perhaps as early as 400 AD.

- A) who B) where
C) when D) why
E) whose

15-My friend Tom Ellis, words are always carefully-chosen, had never considered entering politics before.

- A) when B) where
C) — D) which
E) whose

16-Much of the pure gold that exists in the world is stored by governments in underground vaults, it is kept under very strict security measures.

- A) when B) which
C) that D) whom
E) where

17-It's estimated that in the 21st century seventy-five percent of the world's population will be living within one hundred kilometres of the sea, is frightening, especially when we consider the environmental effects.

- A) what B) which
C) where D) that
E) when

18-The Earth, resources are limited, should be respected and cared for; otherwise, she will not be able to sustain the total world population.

- A) when B) whom
C) which D) whose
E) that

19-I know I've put my passport in a place I thought it would be safe, but now I can't remember it.

- A) which B) that
C) where D) —
E) when

20-My son will have to catch a bus in order to get to the school he's enrolled in.

- A) what B) how
C) — D) where
E) why

21-Even the people travelling around the world and working abroad, eventually feel a longing for the country in they grew up.

- A) where B) which
C) how D) that
E) whose

22-When our car broke down on the way to Ankara, the mechanic helped us know exactly the problem was.

- A) whom/which B) that/when
C) which/how D) —/where
E) who/what

23-The story I was told by Leslie last night was really funny.

- A) that B) who
C) why D) when
E) where

24-The conditions for the labourers working at Brazil's gold mines, 78 tons of gold are mined each year, are very poor.

- A) who/when B) that/which
C) which/that D) —/where
E) whose/how

25-Even on New Year's Eve, most of us are celebrating, the ambulance service staff are working.

- A) where B) when
C) which D) whom
E) that

26-The Jurassic period, from 190 to 136 million years ago, was the period during most of the major groups of dinosaurs evolved.

- A) when B) that
C) which D) why
E) what

27-Ferdinand Marcos, to leave the Philippines after allegations of stealing foreign aid and treasury money, died in exile in Hawaii.

- A) forcing B) to force
C) to have forced D) having forced
E) forced

28-The film *Great Expectations* is based on the novel by Charles Dickens, with work I am quite familiar.

- A) whom B) which
C) that D) whose
E) what

29-One of the most controversial issues lately is whether it should be legally acceptable for a relative or doctor to help end the life of a terminally ill patient intense pain.

- A) discussing/suffered
B) discussed/suffering
C) being discussed/to suffer
D) discuss/having suffered
E) to discuss/suffer

30-Our psychology professor has a strange theory as to football violence is increasing.

- A) whose B) why
C) that D) what
E) which

31-Hawks, eagles in the same bird family, greatly range in size.

- A) having resembled
B) to resemble
C) resembled
D) to have resembled
E) resembling

32-Until the 20th century, the chief raisin producers were Turkey, Iran and Greece. By midcentury, however, the United States had taken the lead in production, with Australia second.

- A) ranking B) rank
C) to rank D) be ranked
E) to have ranked

33-In the picnic area, we found a shady bank, we stopped and ate our sandwiches.

- A) where B) what
C) when D) which
E) that

34-This brand of orange juice is quite nice, but not as tasty as the freshly squeezed orange juice at our local supermarket.

- A) to be sold B) selling
C) sold D) having sold
E) to have sold

35-Our defeat, for some players blame themselves, was caused by bad luck and not by our lack of capabilities.

- A) whom B) which
C) where D) why
E) what

36-The students had enrolled for the course were disappointed when they found out that it had been cancelled.

- A) which B) whose
C) whom D) that
E) when

37-I can't think of an interesting topic on for our school paper.

- A) to write B) writing
C) written D) having written
E) to have written

38-The result of our first match in the World Cup was not we were hoping for.

- A) when B) —
C) what D) where
E) why

39-The school to me by my friend is offering new courses in September.

- A) to recommend
B) having recommended
C) to be recommended
D) recommending
E) recommended

40-Most of the people the police about the robbery anything suspicious in the area.

- A) to question/not having seen
B) questioning/didn't see
C) having questioned/not to see
D) questioned/hadn't seen
E) to have questioned/not seen

41-Their existing customers, several of were very interested in the new product, were invited to a presentation.

- A) which B) whom
C) that D) where
E) whose

42-All of our current customers, showed an interest in the new product, attended the meeting.

- A) when B) that
C) who D) where
E) whose

43-Formerly as Siam, Thailand is one of the most popular tourist spots in Asia.

- A) to know B) known
C) knowing D) knew
E) having known

44-Under present law in the USA, owners of property are free to leave it to they choose when they die.

- A) whomever B) whichever
C) however D) whatever
E) wherever

45-There are many daily newspapers in England, many of are owned by two large media companies.

- A) that B) what
C) whom D) which
E) where

46-There are fifty different Chinese dialects, only seven are considered major.

- A) where B) whose
C) by whom D) about what
E) of which

47-Mandarin, by far the largest Chinese dialect, is spoken by the Han people, constitute ninety percent of the population of China.

- A) whose B) whom
C) which D) that
E) who

48-The Koh-i-noor diamond, to have been taken from the rajah of Malwa in 1304, measures 191 carats and is one of the most famous diamonds in the world.

- A) having believed B) believed
C) believing D) to believe
E) to have believed

49-Begun in 1078, the Tower of London, many famous people were imprisoned, executed or murdered, is one of London's most popular tourist attractions.

- A) when B) which
C) that D) where
E) who

50-The Spratly Islands, lie in the South China Sea, are claimed by China, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Taiwan.

- A) which B) whose
C) that D) where
E) when

51-Students a foreign language can always benefit from visiting the country whose language they are trying to learn.

- A) to study B) studied
C) studying D) to be studied
E) being studied

52-The parts to the garage by the supplier were for a later model car, so we had to wait for another two days for the correct ones to arrive before they could repair our car.

- A) to send B) sending
C) sent D) to be sent
E) having sent

53-The professor to Mrs Wilson over there is head of the history department at our university.

- A) to be talked B) talked
C) having talked D) to talk
E) talking

54-The two players the most ability were offered places at the youth club's summer training scheme.

- A) shown B) to show
C) showed D) showing
E) to be shown

55-Simon, by his mother of the dangers of walking on the thin ice, did not follow his friends onto the frozen lake.

- A) having warned B) to warn
C) having been warned D) warning
E) to be warned

56-Simon's mother, her son ever to walk on the frozen lake, was very upset when Mrs Smith told her she had seen the boys fooling around on the frozen water.

- A) having forbidden B) being forbidden
C) forbidden D) forbade
E) to be forbidden

57-The bridge, billions of dollars to build, was designed as a toll bridge, for which every motorist pays to cross.

- A) costs B) to cost
C) cost D) having cost
E) to have cost

58-The English ballet dancer, Margot Fonteyn, by many for her excellent style, was made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire in 1956.

- A) to be admired B) admired
C) having admired D) to admire
E) admiring

59-The Great Wall of China, 2,400 kilometres along the Mongolian plateau, was built to prevent invasions from the North.

- A) extended B) to extend
C) to be extended D) have extended
E) extending

60-The bright orange plastic sheet, to serve as a picnic mat, seemed to attract every insect in the area.

- A) intending B) to intend
C) intended D) to be intended
E) having intended

61-Paul, himself for the delay, apologised to everyone in the project.

- A) blamed/involving
B) to blame/to involve
C) being blamed/involve
D) blaming/involved
E) blames/having involved

62-Steffany, the play herself, was thrilled when she watched the children perform it so well.

- A) to be writing B) being written
C) to have written D) written
E) having written

63-The fruit and vegetables in supermarkets in Turkey are generally fresher and tastier than those on offer in the UK.

- A) to be found B) have found
C) having found D) to find
E) found

64-The Blarney stone, into the wall of Blarney Castle in Ireland, is supposed to bring an elegant command of words to whoever kisses it.

- A) to build B) built
C) building D) having built
E) to have built

65-The train from platform ten is the inter-city express to Southampton.

- A) left B) leaves
C) leaving D) to be left
E) being left

66-John, a musical instrument since the age of six, learns new tunes very quickly.

- A) to play B) played
C) being played D) to be played
E) having played

67-We leaned out of the window to watch the school children down the street.

- A) marching B) marched
- C) to be marched D) to march
- E) having marched

68-The Spanish fleet Armada was made up of 130 ships, altogether 30,493 men, of whom 18,973 were soldiers.

- A) carried B) carrying
- C) being carried D) to carry
- E) to have carried

69-San Francisco, whose population increased from 200 to 30,000 after gold was discovered, suffered from six great fires in 1849 and 1850, to the establishment of a Fire Department.

- A) leading B) have led
- C) to be led D) led
- E) to lead

70-The training program, by all of our new employees, covers the areas of safety, company procedure and filing.

- A) undertaking
- B) undertook
- C) having undertaken
- D) to undertake
- E) undertaken

71-80. sorularda, yarım bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

71-What I consider to be the best way to spend Sunday

- A) when I normally relax and enjoy myself
- B) before I return to work on Monday morning
- C) is to go for a walk in the countryside
- D) which is my favourite day of the week
- E) have made a real difference to my life

72-For some time now Alice has been busy writing a play

- A) which she intends to start when she's graduated from university
- B) that will be performed at the end-of-term festival
- C) which was a lot better than her previous works
- D) who had been devoting her every spare minute to it for three years
- E) whose favourite subject in high school had always been literature

73-Ellis Island is a small island, lying southwest of Manhattan,

- A) who built a monument there, which is now a tourist attraction
- B) famous for his role in writing the American constitution
- C) was once used as an American military base
- D) where twelve million immigrants into the USA were processed
- E) one of whose favourite places was the beach because of the tranquillity there

74-....., the cheapest of which charges fifty dollars per week.

- A) I enjoy going to the weekly market to buy my fruit and vegetables
- B) I have found out the prices of several car hire firms
- C) Both of the hotels we have in this region
- D) I know how expensive it is to keep a pet dog
- E) This cassette recorder is using a lot of batteries

75-Not willing to offer her grandchildren shop-bought cakes,

- A) she couldn't resist buying the fruit-cake she saw in the window of the bakery
- B) I really like trying the new recipes I receive from my neighbours
- C) grandma knows that children like to buy lots of junk when they are out
- D) my mother spends hours in the kitchen making them herself whenever we visit her
- E) I phoned and told Mrs Green not to bother trying to prepare some food for us

76-She would have received better service

- A) about whom she complained to the manager and demanded a refund
- B) until she learns how to be more demanding about the things promised to her
- C) if she had stayed at the hotel recommended to her by Julie
- D) as soon as she noticed that the area wasn't quiet at all
- E) where she is planning to stay for the first week of her holiday

77-The owners of the pension, who are known for their hospitality,

- A) even gave us a lift to the start of the hiking trail
- B) which was definitely more than they had to do
- C) until they suffered some financial difficulties
- D) having built up their business from almost nothing
- E) which, nowadays, is a very rare quality indeed

78-..... which need to be continually practised so that fluency will remain stable.

- A) She wanted to study medicine and eventually became a surgeon
- B) To become an accomplished musician and song writer
- C) Language skills, especially oral skills are abilities
- D) The teacher gave us a long vocabulary list to learn
- E) I must admit that my brothers are more talented than me

79-Whatever the reason was for Schindler to save Jews from the Nazi death camps,

- A) they are known as the places where millions of Jews were executed
- B) whose story has been made into a feature film by Stephen Spielberg
- C) whom many Jews know that they owe their lives to
- D) it was an heroic act at a time when such acts were extremely rare
- E) which was found responsible for the deaths of millions of Jews

80-In 1992, about 131 billion dollars was spent on advertising in the USA,

- A) that shows just how much cheaper goods would be if they weren't advertised
- B) has doubled since 1970, when magazine and newspaper advertising was much more popular
- C) is indicating a yearly increase of approximately twenty percent
- D) spending about thirty percent of this on television and cinema advertising
- E) twenty-five percent of which was spent by the top 100 national advertisers

81-100. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

81-The skeletons of animals would be too stiff to move if bones were not fitted with joints. *Sent katı, eylem 2. boyuk ek yeri*

- A) An animal that has no joints between its bones lacks a skeleton capable of moving easily.
- B) It's the flexibility of joints combining bones that allow animals' skeletons to move.
- C) The stiffness animals may feel from time to time is due to a problem in their joints, which bind bones together.
- D) The moving parts of an animal skeleton that combine bones are known as joints.
- E) If an animal has damaged joints, the flexible parts of its skeleton, it may have difficulty moving.

82-It's estimated that seventy-five percent of alcoholics are male.

- A) Men are three times as likely to drink alcoholic drinks as women.
- B) It is believed that three quarters of men are addicted to alcohol.
- C) According to estimates, only one quarter of those addicted to alcohol are women.
- D) While three quarters of men are alcoholic, the rate is only one quarter among women.
- E) Alcoholism has been proven to affect one quarter of all males and females.

83-She thinks that the exam will last three hours, which seems very unlikely.

- A) According to her, it is extremely improbable that the exam is going to take three hours to complete.
- B) She believes that any exam lasting three hours will be very unpopular.
- C) Although it is unpopular, she is going to set us a three-hour examination.
- D) It doesn't appear probable that the exam is going to take three hours, as she believes it will.
- E) Having lasted three hours, the exam was longer than she had expected.

84-The law, called Murphy's law, which states that if something can go wrong, it probably will, gets its name from a US Air Force captain, Edward Murphy.

- A) Murphy's law, stating that whatever can go wrong very likely will, is named after Captain Edward Murphy of the US Air Force.
- B) Murphy, whose law wrongly stated that anything can go wrong at any time, was a captain in the US Air Force.
- C) Captain Edward Murphy of the US Air Force, who named a law after himself, thought that every situation in life involves problems.
- D) Whatever can go wrong most likely will is a law of the US Air Force, named after one of its captains, Edward Murphy.
- E) The first man to say that something that can go wrong will definitely do so was Captain Edward Murphy in the US Air Force.

85-As far as I am aware, there is only one school in Istanbul which offers Turkish classes for foreigners.

- A) Turkish classes for foreigners are only available at one school in Istanbul, and that's the one I'm attending.
- B) Offering Turkish classes for foreigners, my school is the only one in Istanbul that I know of.
- C) Of all the learning institutions in Istanbul that provide Turkish Language instruction, there is only one I would recommend.
- D) I only know of one learning institution offering foreigners Turkish lessons in Istanbul.
- E) I know that this school provides Turkish classes for foreigners willing to learn the language.

86-In two weeks' time, my husband and I are taking a holiday, which we both need as we have been very tired lately.

- A) Since my husband and I are both exhausted from the heavy work we've done recently, we are taking a two-week holiday.
- B) Both exhausted, my husband and I need to take a fortnight's holiday as soon as possible.
- C) We really needed the fortnight's holiday that we have just taken because both my husband and I were extremely tired.
- D) My husband and I would greatly benefit from a holiday as we have got extremely tired in the last two weeks.
- E) Because we have been exhausted recently, both my husband and I need the holiday which we will be taking in a fortnight.

(rikruşt)
87-The company is looking for new recruits with some managerial experience. *yenil birşey arıyor* *idari, yönetici*

- A) The business, which is a management company, wants to employ some experienced people.
- B) The firm is seeking new employees who have some practical knowledge of management.
- C) With the help of a recruitment firm, the company searched for new experienced staff.
- D) The firm should find some new experienced staff to work as managers.
- E) To qualify to work for this business which is seeking new employees, you have to be a manager at the moment.

88-Families having very little income are usually too busy surviving to worry about politics or similar issues.

- A) Poorer families, whose only concerns are for themselves, do care about politics but not other social issues.
- B) Families with small incomes busy themselves with social issues like politics because, as they are normally unemployed, they have plenty of time.
- C) Issues such as politics don't generally concern families with very small earnings because they are fully occupied with supporting themselves.
- D) Social issues such as politics don't really affect less well off families, who should concentrate only on their own survival.
- E) Being busy with their own problems, low income families are only rarely aware of the importance of politics and other social problems.

89-A special code, which is attached to each box of fruit, allows us to identify the grower and the date on which the fruit was picked. *bulmuk-ortaya çıkar-track down*

- A) We are able to trace the farmer and to tell on which date the fruit was harvested by a special code, attached to every separate box of fruit.
- B) We were able to locate the farmer and to find out how old the fruit was by looking at the tag on the box.
- C) Identifying the farmer and the age of the fruit we sell is very easy because we keep a special code on our computer.
- D) We don't sell any fruit without first finding out the name of the farmer and the date on which the fruit was harvested.
- E) The name of the farmer and the date on which the fruit was harvested is clearly printed on every separate box of fruit we sell.

holes, 24 and 25
in progress

90-We are currently out of stock of the knitting needles you need for this pattern.

- A) We don't sell the size of knitting needles that you need to knit this pullover.
- B) At the moment, we don't have in stock the needles which you require to knit this pattern.
- C) You won't be able to start knitting this pattern until this shop gets the needles required for this pattern.
- D) I'm afraid, we have never stocked the size of knitting needle required for this pattern.
- E) If you don't need the knitting needles urgently, we can order the size you require for this pattern.

91-The swimming-pool where we wanted to swim is part of a sports complex, which is very expensive to join.

- A) Joining the sports centre, although dear, meant that we could use the swimming-pool whenever we wanted.
- B) Not wishing to pay such a high membership fee, we didn't join the sports centre, and therefore, couldn't use their swimming-pool.
- C) Wanting to use the swimming-pool, which is part of a larger sports centre, we paid a large membership fee.
- D) The swimming-pool, where a large entrance fee is charged, is part of the sports centre which we wanted to join.
- E) We wanted to use a swimming-pool belonging to a sports centre, where they charge a lot of money for membership.

92-Watching England beat Tunisia made Tim proud of his country, while watching their football hooligans had the opposite effect.

- A) Whereas he was ashamed to witness English football hooligans, Tim felt proud of his country for winning their match against Tunisia.
- B) Tim thought that the English football fans disgraced their country, whereas the football players themselves were very well behaved.
- C) Tim believes that the violent football fans at the match between England and Tunisia, which England won, ought to be ashamed of themselves.
- D) Tim would rather the television station hadn't shown the English hooligans because it spoilt the excitement which he felt at his country winning their match.
- E) It was nice for Tim to see his country, England, win their match against Tunisia, but worrying to see the footballers fighting with each other.

93-What Istanbul needs most is an efficient underground metro system, which would remove some of the traffic from its roads.

- A) They are building a metro system in Istanbul, which will help reduce the amount of road traffic.
- B) The greatest problem facing Istanbul is the amount of road traffic, and one way to solve this would be to build an underground subway system.
- C) More than anything else, Istanbul requires a reliable underground metro system to decrease the amount of road traffic.
- D) If Istanbul had a reliable underground metro system like most large modern cities, the problem of traffic congestion would be solved.
- E) Reducing the amount of road traffic is a main concern for those who are responsible for Istanbul's public transport.

94-We had to choose a car costing no more than 10,000 dollars.

- A) We are looking for a car which offers the best value for less than 10,000 dollars.
- B) The choice of cars for less than 10,000 dollars is very limited.
- C) It was not easy to find a good car priced below 10,000 dollars.
- D) We didn't look at any cars priced more than 10,000 dollars, which was all we could afford.
- E) Our choice of car was restricted to those which cost 10,000 dollars or less.

95-There are rumours that William Wordsworth's sister, Dorothy, actually wrote many of the poems with which he is credited.

- A) It is not well-known that William Wordsworth's sister, Dorothy, also wrote fine poetry similar to her brothers'.
- B) Writing many poems similar to her brothers', Dorothy Wordsworth, whose work has received little credit, remains relatively unknown.
- C) The extent to which William Wordsworth's work is his own was questioned by his sister Dorothy, who also wrote fine poems.
- D) It is believed by some that Dorothy Wordsworth's poetry is as fine as her more famous brother, William's.
- E) It is suspected by some that much of William Wordsworth's poetry was in fact written by his sister, Dorothy.

96-Labour party leader Tony Blair became the United Kingdom's prime minister in 1997, ending eighteen years of Conservative party rule.

- A) Before he became the leader of the Labour party, the British prime minister, Tony Blair, had served in the Conservative party for eighteen years.

B) The fact that Tony Blair, the Labour party leader, was elected prime minister in 1997 marked the end of an eighteen-year Conservative party reign in the United Kingdom.

C) When he became the British prime minister, Labour party leader Tony Blair had been fighting the Conservative party for eighteen years.

D) It's wondered whether British Labour party, whose leader Tony Blair became prime minister in 1997, will be in power as long as the Conservative party.

E) Labour party's victory over the Conservative party in 1997, making Tony Blair the United Kingdom's prime minister, was the fruit of his eighteen-year struggle.

97-The Malaysian population is made up of several races practising different religions, which enriches the varied and fascinating feel of the country.

A) Malaysia is a very interesting country to study because there are so many different peoples, who belong to a number of different religions.

B) The people of Malaysia, who come from many ethnic backgrounds, usually worship more than one religion.

C) Malaysia, whose population is mixed-race, is hard to understand because of all the different religions that people belong to.

D) Malaysia's mixed-race population, which follows various religions, adds to the diverse and superb atmosphere of the country.

E) There is a conflict between various ethnic groups in Malaysia, which results from people belonging to different religions.

98-Rejecting modern technology, the religious Amish people, numbering about 40,000 today, live in farming communities away from society.

- A) Making a living from simple farming without using modern equipment, there are approximately 40,000 Amish people living away from society.
- B) Living away from society, the religious Amish farmers, numbering approximately 40,000 today, have not benefited from modern technology.
- C) Numbering about 40,000, the Amish are a religious people who haven't learnt about modern technology yet as they live so far from city centres.
- D) The Amish, a religious people of whom about 40,000 still exist, refuse modern technology and live isolated from society in farming communities.
- E) As they are against using modern technology, about 40,000 of the Amish people prefer to live on small farms isolated from society.

99-An estuary is the wide part of a river at which it joins the sea.

- A) An estuary is a big river which flows directly into the sea.
- B) If a river which flows into the sea is broad, it is called an estuary.
- C) The broad area of a river at the point where it flows into the sea is called an estuary.
- D) Known as an estuary, the widest part of a river is normally the area where it flows into the sea.
- E) Only those rivers which flow out into the sea have estuaries.

100-The Italian city of Bolzano, lying in the Alps on the banks of the river Isarco, is the centre of the German speaking part of the South Tyrol.

- A) Bolzano, an Italian city situated on the Isarco river in the Alps, is the heart of the area in the South Tyrol region where people speak German.

B) Although in the South Tyrol, Italy, the alpine city of Bolzano, located beside the Isarco river, looks more like a German town.

C) Forming the centre of the South Tyrol, the city of Bolzano, located in the Alps beside the Isarco river, has German as its official language.

D) The people who live in the alpine city of Bolzano used to speak German because the city, on the banks of the Isarco river, is part of South Tyrol.

E) Though it has an Italian name, the city of Bolzano is actually a German alpine city located beside the river Isarco in the South Tyrol.

101-110. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

101-A halo forming around the sun is a certain sign that it will rain or snow within 24 hours.

- A) 24 saat içinde yağmur ya da kar yağışının olup olmayacağı güneşin çevresinde oluşan halelerden kesin olarak anlaşılabilir.
- B) Güneşin çevresinde hale oluşursa, 24 saat içinde kesinlikle ya yağmur ya da kar yağacak demektir.
- C) 24 saat içinde yağmur ya da kar yağışı olup olmayacağını anlamak için güneşin çevresinde oluşan halelere bakmak yeterlidir.
- D) Güneşin çevresinde oluşan hale, 24 saat içinde yağmur ya da kar yağacağının kesin bir işaretidir.
- E) Güneşin çevresinde oluşan hale 24 saat içinde kaybolmuyorsa, yağmur veya kar yağışının olacağı kesindir.

102-A new period began in Indian literature with the colonization of India by the British in the 18th century.

- A) 18. yüzyılda İngilizlerin Hindistan'ı sömürgeleştirmesiyle, Hint edebiyatı yeni bir döneme girdi.
- B) Hint edebiyatında yeni bir dönemin başlaması, 18. yüzyılda İngilizlerin Hindistan'ı sömürgeleştirdiği döneme rastlar.
- C) 18. yüzyılda, Hindistan'ın İngilizler tarafından sömürgeleştirilmesiyle, Hint edebiyatında yeni bir dönem başlamıştır.
- D) Hindistan'ın İngilizlerin sömürgesi durumuna geldiği 18. yüzyılda, Hint edebiyatı yeni bir döneme başladı.
- E) Hindistan'ın 18. yüzyılda İngilizlerin sömürgesi durumuna gelmesi Hint edebiyatında yeni bir dönem başlatmıştır.

103-About 23 percent of the Earth's surface is covered, permanently or temporarily, by snow, the largest part being in the polar regions.

- A) Kutup bölgeleri de dahil olmak üzere, yeryüzünde sürekli ya da geçici olarak karla kaplı bölgeler dünya yüzeyinin yüzde yirmi üçünü oluşturmaktadır.
- B) Dünya yüzeyinin yüzde yirmi üçünü kaplayan kar, kutup bölgelerinde sürekli, diğer yerlerde ise geçici olarak bulunmaktadır.
- C) En büyük bölümü kutup bölgelerinde olmak üzere, dünya yüzeyinin yaklaşık yüzde yirmi üçü, sürekli ya da geçici olarak, karla kaplıdır.
- D) Geçici olanlar dışında, yeryüzünde sürekli karla kaplı en büyük yerler kutup bölgeleridir ki bunlar dünya yüzeyinin yüzde yirmi üçünü oluşturur.
- E) Sürekli karla kaplı en büyük bölge olan kutup bölgeleri, dünya yüzeyinin yaklaşık yüzde yirmi üçünü oluşturur.

104-Besides his pure comedies, the director also produced other films in which he combined comedy with social commentary.

- A) Yönetmen sadece komedi filmleri değil, toplumsal konuları ele aldığı pek çok film yapmıştır.
- B) Yönetmenin ürettiği komediler, toplumsal konulara getirdiği yorum bakımından da önemlidir.
- C) Komediler dışında başka filmler de üreten yönetmen, toplumsal konulara da eğilmiştir.
- D) Gerçek komedilerinin yanı sıra yönetmen, komediyi toplumsal yorumlarla birleştirdiği başka filmler de üretmiştir.
- E) Komedilerinde yönetmen, güldürme amacıyla birlikte, toplumsal yorumlar yapma amacını da gütmüştür.

105-Maw Bailey was one of the very few women ever to operate her own circus.

- A) Maw Bailey, kendi sirkini işleten gelmiş geçmiş çok az kadından biriydi.
- B) Bir sirk sahibi olup da onu tek başına işleten birkaç kadından biri de Maw Bailey'di.
- C) Maw Bailey gibi, kendi sirkinde gösterilere çıkabilen çok az kadın vardı.
- D) Maw Bailey, çok az kadının cesaret edebildiği bir dönemde sirklerde çalışmış biridir.
- E) Sadece birkaç kadının sirklerde yer aldığı bir dönemde Maw Bailey kendi sirkini işletiyordu.

106-Most of the rivers of Central and Western Europe have their sources in the Alps.

- A) Kaynağını Alpler'den alan pek çok nehir, Orta ve Batı Avrupa'yı dolaşır.
- B) Orta ve Batı Avrupa'nın çoğu nehri kaynağını Alpler'den alır.
- C) Alpler'den çıkan nehirlerin çoğu hem Orta hem de Batı Avrupa'dan geçer.
- D) Orta ve Batı Avrupa'yı dolaşan pek çok nehrin kaynağı Alpler'dedir.
- E) Orta ve Batı Avrupa'daki nehirlerin çoğu Alpler'den gelir.

107-Wild animals instinctively know how to avoid poisonous plants, which may cause them harm.

- A) Hangi bitkilerin zehirli olduğunu içgüdüsel olarak bilen vahşi hayvanlar bunları yemekten kaçınırlar.
- B) İçgüdüleriyle hareket eden vahşi hayvanlar, zehirli olduğunu anladıkları bitkileri yemezler.
- C) Vahşi hayvanlar içgüdüsel olarak kendilerine zarar verebilecek zehirli bitkilerden sakınmasını bilirler.
- D) İçgüdüleri yardımıyla vahşi hayvanlar zehirli bitkileri tanır ve onları yememeyi öğrenir.
- E) Vahşi hayvanların, bitkilerin zehirli olup olmadığını anlamalarını sağlayan güç içgüdüleridir.

108-Some sports terms are almost the same whichever country the games are played in.

- A) Bazı spor terimleri, oyunun oynandığı ülkelere bağlı olarak, büyük benzerlik gösterebilir.
- B) Hangi ülkeye giderseniz gidin, bazı spor terimlerinin hep aynı olduğunu görürsünüz.
- C) Hangi oyunlar oynanırsa oynansın, bazı ülkelerde kullanılan spor terimleri hemen hemen aynıdır.
- D) Bazı spor terimleri oyunun oynandığı ülkeye göre değişiklik göstermez, aynı kalır.
- E) Oyunlar hangi ülkede oynanırsa oynansın, bazı spor terimleri aşağı yukarı aynıdır.

109-The incredible amounts of money and international fame footballers gain provide a powerful motive for youths to turn to this profession.

- A) Futbolcular parayı ve uluslararası ünü o kadar çabuk kazanıyorlar ki bunu gören gençler meslek olarak bu alana yönelmek istiyorlar.
- B) Uluslararası üne sahip futbolcuların akıl almaz miktarlarda para kazanması gençleri bu yöne motive eden en büyük etmendir.
- C) Gençleri futbolcu olmaya yönlendiren faktörlerden en önemlileri, futbolcuların kazandığı inanılmaz miktarlardaki para ve sahip oldukları uluslararası ündür.
- D) Futbolcu olmayı hedefleyen pek çok genç, uluslararası üne sahip futbolcuların kazandıkları paralara kapılarak bu alana yönelmiştir.
- E) Futbolcuların kazandığı inanılmaz miktarlardaki para ve uluslararası ün gençlerin bu mesleğe yönelmesinde güçlü bir motivasyon oluşturmaktadır.

110-With the murder of Federico Garcia Lorca by Franco's troops, Spain lost its greatest poet at the height of his career.

- A) İspanyol ozan Federico Garcia Lorca, kariyerinin doruğunda, Franco'nun askerleri tarafından öldürülmüştür.
- B) Ozan Federico Garcia Lorca'nın, kariyerinin doruğunda, Franco'nun askerleri tarafından öldürülmesi, İspanya'ya çok şey kaybettirmiştir.
- C) Franco'nun askerlerinin İspanyol ozan Federico Garcia Lorca'yı öldürmesiyle, gelmiş geçmiş en büyük ozanlardan biri yitirilmiştir.
- D) Federico Garcia Lorca'nın Franco'nun askerleri tarafından öldürülmesiyle birlikte İspanya, en büyük ozanını kariyerinin doruğunda kaybetmiştir.
- E) Franco'nun askerleri, İspanyol ozan Federico Garcia Lorca'yı öldürerek, büyük bir ozanı tam kariyerinin doruğunda yok etmiştir.

111-120. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

111-Kurtlar, evcil hayvanların bulunduğu yerlerde çoğu zaman onlarla beslenirler çünkü onları yakalamak kolaydır.

- A) Domestic animals often fall easy prey to wolves if they are present in the area.
- B) Being easy to catch, domestic animals are often preyed on by wolves wherever they are present.
- C) Where domestic animals are abundant, wolves often hunt owing to the fact that they are easy prey.
- D) Wolves are often found where there are domestic animals because, as they are easy to catch, wolves often prey on them.
- E) Where domestic animals are available, wolves often prey on them because it's easy to catch them.

112-Büyük fiziksel güç gerektiren işleri herkes yapamaz.

- A) Not everyone has the strength to enable them to carry out physically demanding tasks.
- B) Not everyone can do the jobs that require great physical strength.
- C) Physically demanding jobs cannot be done by just anybody.
- D) There are some jobs which require too much physical strength for anyone to be able to do them.
- E) Not everyone can successfully conduct tasks requiring immense physical effort.

113-Pilotlara yardımcı olan pek çok özel cihaz, kötü hava koşullarında bile güvenli iniş ve kalkışları mümkün kılmaktadır.

- A) Many kinds of special devices that assist pilots make safe take-offs and landings possible even in adverse weather conditions.

- B) Pilots can now make safe take-offs and landings in adverse weather conditions thanks to the special devices assisting them.
- C) Having special instruments to help pilots make take-offs and landings, it is now possible to fly safely even in adverse weather conditions.
- D) Making safe take-offs and landings with the help of different kinds of special equipment means that pilots can fly in almost any weather.
- E) Because they have so many devices to assist them, pilots usually make safe take-offs and landings however adverse the weather conditions are.

114-Çamaşır makinesinden otomobile ve karmaşık sanayi ekipmanına kadar, makineler insan emeğine olan ihtiyacı çok azaltmıştır.

- A) Our use of machines, from washing machines and cars to elaborate industrial equipment, is reducing the requirement for human labour.
- B) Machines, such as washing machines, automobiles and complicated industrial equipment, can now be operated with very little human labour.
- C) The need for human labour has been reduced because of our use of machines like washing machines, cars and industrial equipment.
- D) Machines, from washing machines to automobiles and elaborate industrial equipment, have greatly reduced the need for human labour.
- E) Machines like washing machines, cars and industrial equipment make many of today's tasks less labour intensive.

115-Çocukken, dışarıda oyun oynayamadığımız soğuk kış günlerini, büyükbabamın savaşta kendi başından geçmiş olayları dinleyerek geçirdik.

- A) When we were children, grandpa used to tell us his personal war experiences on winter days when it was too cold for us to play outside.
- B) As children, we spent cold winter days, when we couldn't play outside, listening to the war experiences that grandpa himself had lived through.
- C) As children, on winter days when we were unable to go outside due to the cold, we would have to listen to war stories that grandpa had made up himself.
- D) On winter days, as children, we would prefer to listen to grandpa's war stories than go outside and play in the cold.
- E) One cold winter day when we were children, we spent the day listening to war experiences that grandpa himself had lived through.

116-Kendisine gösterilen bluzlardan hiçbirini beğenmeyince kumaş alıp bir terziye özel olarak diktirmeye karar verdi.

- A) She decided to buy some material and have a blouse exclusively made by a dressmaker as she didn't like any of the ones available.
- B) All the blouses she was shown weren't her style, so she bought some material and had an exclusive one made for her by a dressmaker.
- C) When she didn't like any of the blouses she was shown, she decided to buy some material and have one exclusively made by a dressmaker.

D) Her decision to have a blouse made by a dressmaker was a result of the fact that she didn't like any of the ones she was shown.

E) Not liking the designs she was shown, she decided to buy some material and have a dressmaker make a blouse exclusively for her.

117-Ülkenin saygın politikacılarından birinin bu yolsuzluğa karışması halkın politikacılara olan güvenini daha da azalttı.

- A) The involvement of a respected politician in this impropriety caused a further loss of public confidence in politicians.
- B) A most respected politician was involved in this impropriety, leading to a loss of people's confidence in politicians.
- C) The fact is that this improper behaviour by a respected politician was responsible for a further erosion of the people's confidence in politicians.
- D) Prior to being involved in this impropriety, he was believed to be one of the trustworthy politicians in the country.
- E) The fact that one of the respected politicians in the country was involved in this impropriety further eroded the people's confidence in politicians.

118-Okul gezisi sırasında bacağı kırılan öğrencinin ailesi, ilk tıbbi müdahaleden sonra müdür tarafından bilgilendirildi.

- A) Following the initial medical treatment, the headmaster told the parents of the student how his leg had been broken during the school trip.
- B) As soon as the student had received initial medical treatment for his leg, which was broken during the school trip, the headmaster informed his parents.
- C) The headmaster informed the student's parents that, while he was on the school trip, he had broken his leg but he had received initial medical treatment.
- D) After receiving medical treatment, the headmaster informed the parents of the student how he had broken his leg during the school trip.
- E) The parents of the student whose leg was broken during the school trip were informed by the headmaster after the initial medical treatment.

119-Gümrük görevlileri tarafından bagajı aranmayan yolculardan biri aslında uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı yapan bir örgütün kuryesiydi.

- A) The luggage of one of the passengers who was not searched by customs officers contained drugs as he was a courier for a drug smuggling operation.
- B) One of the couriers of the organization involved in drug smuggling was not searched by the officers when he went through customs.

- C) The customs officers didn't search the luggage of one of the passengers, who was actually carrying drugs for a smuggling organization he was involved with.
- D) One of the passengers whose luggage was not searched by the customs officers was actually the courier of an organization involved in drug smuggling.
- E) The courier involved with the drug smuggling organization passed through customs without his luggage being searched.

120-Bir iş kolu olarak reklamcılık, ilk kez onu en yaygın kullanan ülke olan ABD'de gelişmiştir.

- A) Advertising as a business first developed in the USA, the country that uses it to the greatest extent.
- B) Advertising is most widely used in the USA, the country where it first developed as a business.
- C) Advertising is used to the greatest extent in the USA because it was there that it first developed as a business.
- D) The USA first developed techniques for using advertising more effectively.
- E) The most extensive use of advertising is made in the USA, where businesses first experimented with its use.

Ex. 1 (pg.4)

1.I want to speak to the person who/that allowed this mix-up to happen. 2.The lady who/that won the homemade jam competition last year has started her own business. 3.The church which/that stands on the top of the hill is visible from miles around. 4.I admire people who/that work to help other less fortunate people. 5.Five hundred people were left homeless by the tornado which/that struck Texas last night. 6.I'm sure I've met the lady who/that is getting out of that car over there somewhere before. 7.The house which/that is available for rent over the summer is in a beautiful location. 8.The restaurant which/that is owned by some friends of ours specialises in vegetarian meals. 9.The teacher who/that teaches us mathematics is expecting a baby. 10.Why did you choose to stay at the hotel which/that is the most expensive one in town? 11.I don't know if he is the same guitarist who/that played at Jenny's party. 12.The new players who/that were hired just before the start of the season have improved the performance of the team.

Ex. 2 (pg.5)

1.I wrote to the French couple who/whom/that/— I met on holiday. 2.Did you see the flowers which/that/— my mother received yesterday? 3.Can I help you with the report which/that/— the boss wants finished by tomorrow? 4.Where did you put the scissors which/that/— you were using earlier? 5.We need to see the administrator who/whom//that/— we saw on our first visit. 6.The children who/whom/that/— the school took to Ankara were particularly interested in the museum. 7.The refrigerator which/that/— we were hoping to take with us is too big to fit in the caravan. 8.The man who/whom/that/— she had never trusted was a cheat and a liar after all.

Ex. 3 (pg.6)

1.The book which/that/— the film is based on/was inspired by the tales of the Pacific islanders. (on which the film is based) 2. The candidate who/whom/that/— I voted for was elected. (for whom I voted) 3.They have some courses on canoeing which/that/— she is interested in at the leisure centre. (in which she is interested) 4.His glasses which/that/— he was searching for this morning were on his head all the time. (for which he was searching) 5.I've heard that the university which/that/— she applied to has the best history department in the country. (to which she applied) 6.The property market which/that/— she trades in is very unstable at the moment. (in which she trades) 7.The young girl who/whom/that/— I baby-sat for last night was really nice. (for whom I baby-sat) 8.The illness which/that/— our boss is suffering from is very serious. (from which our boss is suffering) 9.The Inca chief who/whom/that/— James wrote his essay about lived hundreds of years ago in South America. (about whom James wrote) 10.The woman who/whom/that/— our son has got in touch with there is a friend of ours. (with whom our son has got in touch)

Ex. 4 (pg.8)

1.He is the man whose dog bit my son last week. 2.Do you know if this is the hotel whose swimming-pool is open to non-residents? 3.The humanitarian whose theories you believe in has won the Nobel Peace Prize. 4.Snakes whose bites can be lethal are feared by the ranchers of the southern states of the US. 5.His sister whose real eye was damaged in an accident has one glass eye. 6.A company whose staff are motivated and content will build a good reputation. 7.The house whose garden backs onto the park is for sale. 8.The minister whose policies you object to hasn't been re-elected. 9.Don't take the bicycle whose brakes are faulty. 10.What's the name of the mythological figure whose touch turned things to gold?

Ex. 5 (pg.10)

1.This is the field which/that/— the battle of Hastings was fought on in 1066. (...where/on which the Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066.) 2.This is the very spot which/that/— Michael skidded his car on last winter. (...where/on which Michael skidded his car last winter.) 3.Yesterday we visited the museum which/that artifacts from early civilisations are displayed in. (...where/in which artifacts from early civilisations are on display.) 4.That is the island which/that/— my friend and her husband live on. (...where/on which my friend and her husband live.) 5.This is the hall which/that/— the conference will be held in. (...where/in which the conference will be held.)

Ex. 6 (pg.11)

1.One o'clock is the time when/that/—/at which we usually break for lunch. 2.I forgot the date when/that/—/on which they are holding the school picnic. 3.28th July 1914 is the date when/that/—/on which Austria declared war on Serbia. 4.1776 was the year when/that/—/in which the United States of America declared independence. 5.Wednesday is the day when/that/—/on which her parents will return home.

Ex. 7 (pg.12)

1.B 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.E 8.D 9.E 10.C
11.A 12.B 13.B 14.E 15.C 16.D 17.D 18.B 19.C 20.A

Ex. 8 (pg.17)

1.C 2.D 3.B 4.D 5.E 6.E 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.A
11.A 12.C 13.E 14.D 15.B 16.E 17.A 18.B 19.B 20.C

Ex.9 (pg.20)

1.There are many species of spider, only a few of which are poisonous. 2.My friend's father has three cars, each of which is a different make and model. 3.He is taught by two English language professors, both of whom are native speakers. 4.The defendant is accused of several crimes, two of which are quite serious. 5.My son's favourite writer is Rudyard Kipling, one of whose best known works is 'Jungle Book'. 6.For one class at university we had to read a book on strategy, some of whose chapters were extremely boring.

Ex.10 (pg.21) 1.She wants to teach at the same school next year, which surprises me. 2.They're expecting a baby in June, which means they are saving money at the moment. 3.The supplier has only delivered half of our order, which I don't understand at all. 4.He hasn't been eating much lately, which I am really concerned about. 5.He didn't offer to help his parents, which was a little selfish of him.

Ex.11 (pg.22) 1.E 2.B 3.A 4.E 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.D 9.A 10.C
11.D 12.B 13.E 14.C 15.B 16.D 17.A 18.A 19.C 20.E

Ex. 12 (pg.28) 1.The guests, having been promised a seaview, complained to the manager about their room. 2.The suspected murderer was relieved when the police discovered evidence proving his innocence. 3.Members involved in the conservation project will be giving us a talk on Friday. 4.I don't mind doing a job requiring a lot of time and energy so long as I think it is worthwhile. 5.The film 'Braveheart', filmed on location in Scotland, tells the story of a Scottish hero, William Wallace. 6.Several chemical companies, not caring about the environment, are pumping waste into rivers and streams. 7.The trade in imported tortoises, considered to be cruel as so many animals die during transportation, is now banned in England. 8.If we go away next week, we will have to find someone to look after our dog. 9.The head teachers are the ones responsible for organising the school trip. 10.After we had taken a look at the research results, indicating that the product would be successful, we felt more confident. 11.Cherie Blair, the wife of the British Prime Minister, is an accomplished lawyer as well as a mother. 12.The boy's mother, extremely annoyed at their behaviour, sent them both to bed early. 13.The video recorder belonging to the school is broken at the moment, so we can't show the film. 14.Susie Maroney is the only woman to swim non-stop from Mexico to Cuba, a distance of 197 kilometres. 15.Beatrix Potter's stories, first published in 1901, are still very popular with children today. 16.Simon, having sold his car some months earlier, took the train to work. 17.We are looking for a building for rent large enough to convert into a school. 18.The man driving the minibus isn't paying any attention to the other traffic. 19.Mimar Sinan, the greatest architect of Ottoman Turkey, was a genius at solving engineering problems. 20.Once a famous star, she is now a hopeless alcoholic.

Ex. 13 (pg.30) Antarctica:

1.— 2.which 3.where 4.where (whose) 5.— 6.when (that/—) 7.— 8.where
9.which 10.which 11.which 12.— 13.— 14.that (which)

Franz Kafka:

1.— 2.which (that) 3.— 4.who 5.— 6.where 7.which 8.where 9.where
10.when 11.whose 12.where 13.— 14.— 15.which 16.that (which)
17.which 18.— 19.which

TEST YOURSELF 1

1.A	2.B	3.B	4.E	5.D	6.C	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.E
11.C	12.D	13.A	14.E	15.E	16.C	17.A	18.D	19.A	20.B
21.A	22.D	23.D	24.B	25.D	26.A	27.E	28.C	29.A	30.C
31.D	32.E	33.C	34.C	35.D	36.A	37.B	38.C	39.C	40.A
41.E	42.B	43.E	44.C	45.D	46.B	47.A	48.D	49.E	50.B
51.E	52.C	53.B	54.A	55.B	56.D	57.A	58.D	59.E	60.A
61.C	62.E	63.B	64.D	65.A					

TEST YOURSELF 2

1.C	2.A	3.B	4.E	5.C	6.B	7.C	8.D	9.E	10.E
11.A	12.E	13.B	14.A	15.C	16.D	17.C	18.B	19.E	20.D
21.C	22.E	23.D	24.A	25.D	26.C	27.B	28.E	29.D	30.B
31.A	32.D	33.B	34.E	35.A	36.C	37.D	38.C	39.A	40.A
41.B	42.B	43.E	44.C	45.B	46.D	47.E	48.E	49.A	50.C
51.E	52.D	53.D	54.C	55.B	56.A	57.C	58.B	59.E	60.D
61.C	62.C	63.D	64.A	65.E					

TEST YOURSELF 3

1.D	2.B	3.C	4.E	5.D	6.A	7.B	8.E	9.C	10.D
11.D	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.E	16.E	17.B	18.D	19.C	20.C
21.B	22.E	23.A	24.D	25.B	26.C	27.E	28.D	29.B	30.B
31.E	32.A	33.A	34.C	35.B	36.D	37.A	38.C	39.E	40.D
41.B	42.C	43.B	44.A	45.D	46.E	47.E	48.B	49.D	50.A
51.C	52.C	53.E	54.D	55.C	56.A	57.D	58.B	59.E	60.C
61.D	62.E	63.E	64.B	65.C	66.E	67.A	68.B	69.A	70.E
71.C	72.B	73.D	74.B	75.D	76.C	77.A	78.C	79.D	80.E
81.B	82.C	83.D	84.A	85.D	86.E	87.B	88.C	89.A	90.B
91.E	92.A	93.C	94.E	95.E	96.B	97.D	98.D	99.C	100.A
101.D	102.C	103.C	104.D	105.A	106.B	107.C	108.E	109.E	110.D
111.E	112.B	113.A	114.D	115.B	116.C	117.E	118.E	119.D	120.A